The Centre Reporter.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

GEN. MILES TO BE TRIED ON THE CHARGE OF LYING.

The General is Perfectly Willing and Courts Investigation on His Embalmed Beef Charges.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—According to a statement made by a member of the Court of Inquiry, which this week begins the taking of testimony on the embalmed beef charges, the Court regards itself as sitting as a Court-martial to try General Miles on the charge of lying, although without authority to pass sentence should it find him guilty. No other construction can be placed upon this language, used by the member of the court referred to: "We look to Gen. Miles to prove his allegations. We have no concern as to the witnesses as to that side of the inquiry, and it is incumbent upon Gen. Miles to secure and produce before us those whom he expects to establish his case." In other words, the Court believes Gen Miles guilty, but will give him a chance to prove otherwise. Gen. Miles will produce sixty-odd officers who reported from the field against the beef issued, including Gov. "Teddy" of New York, and the proof will be made so hot that it is likely to scorch Secretary Alger and other officials as well as the beef contractors.

There is some talk of a compromise on the Army bill, which is now before the Senate, but it is not coming from Democrats. Senator Cockrell, who reported the Democratic bill to the Senate, says that measure will give the administration temporarily, all the troops it can possibly have any need for, and that further than that he and his Democratic colleagues are not inclined to go. It is believed by many that the semi-repudiation of imperialism made by Mr. McKinley in his Boston speech was intended to help the Hull Army bill in the Senate. This may or may not be true. Democrats in Congress were glad, of course, that Mr. McKinley should have disclaimed imperial intentions, but, believing the saying that acts count for more than words, and having their wits about them, they fail to see the point of the disclaimer, while he insists upon having at his command a large standing army, and refuses to accept the Democratic offer of a temporary force large enough for his admitted intentions. The Hull bill provides a large number of juicy plums in the shape of commissions for civilians in the regular Army, and the attempt is being made to get Democratic and Populist support for the bill by offering big chunks of this patronage to Senators. This week is likely to determine whether the bill can be passed or not.

The scheme to make this government pay a private company a subsidy of $100,000 a year for twenty years for the use of a Pacific cable, was thought to have been knocked out some time ago, but it is on deck again as an amendment to the Sundry Civil bill, proposed by Senator Frye. It cannot be knocked out in the Senate on a point of order as the Nicarauga Canal bill was in the House, nor can the same tactics be followed in the House when the bill goes back with Senate amendments. That is why the Senators who are trying to get the Nicarauga Canal bill through have had what is practically the Hepburn bill added to the River and Harbor bill, as an amendment. They have not undertaken an easy job as it is understood that Czar Reed has declared his intention to prevent Canal legislation, no matter what has to be held up to do so, but the Senators are confident of getting the best of the Czar, who is said to oppose the Canal bill only because he is unwilling that work should be begun upon it under the McKinley administration.

There are few Democrats in Congress who are opposed to our paying the $20,000,000 to Spain which the treaty of peace calls for, as most of them recognize it as a treaty obligation which must be paid. After the ruling out on a point of order of the Nicarauga Canal bill, as an amendment to the sundry Civil bill, it was only a question of waiting for the same point to be raised against the amendment providing for this appropriation, for it to receive the same treatment. Two separate bills have already been introduced making this appropriation, one by Mr. Cannon and one by Mr. Gillett. The latter's bill also contains the McEnery resolution, which the Senate adopted last week. When a vote is taken on this appropriation, there will not be half a dozen Democrats recorded against it, although the Democrats are all practicsilly opposed to the permanent retention of the Philippines. The prompt payment of this money is a question of national honor, not of policy.

Senator Tillman got in a good joke on Senator Lindsay, when he interrupted the latter's argument in favor of abolishing the two year's cruise that is now a portion of the regular course of the Naval cadets, by repeating the old time verse beginning,

"Mother, may I go out to swim."

Amidst the laughter of the Senators and the occupants of the galleries, Mr. Lindsay declared it was the best speech he had ever heard Mr. Tillman make, and then proceeded with his own speech.

Hon. C. V. Holman, a prominent Maine Democrat, who has been looking over the political field in Washington, said among other interesting things: "It would not surprise me to see a permanent rupture among the Republicans in the near future, as an outcome of which Gen Miles, Senator Hoar, and Speaker Reed will be found lined up in vigorous opposition to the President, Secretary Alger and Senator Hanna. In such a schism would lie the Democratic opportunity."

Railroad Notes.

Employes of the Pennsylvania railroad are going over the tracks with a measure, seeing that the exceedingly cold weather had not contracted the rails to such an extent that they were out of gauge. The company takes particular pains along this line.

Under the new rules all applicants for positions on the Pennsylvania lines are required to undress before the examining physicians. The rigid system of examination has been enforced with a view to avoid additional expense in the relief department, and at the same time select men who will be physically sound and who can be advanced in accordance with the rules of promotion. Never in the history of railroad affairs were the rules for physical examination and moral requirements more stringently enforced on the railroads than they are now.

Of Interest to Sportsmen

The attention of Pennsylvania sportsmen is invited to a bill introduced into the Senate (File of the Senate 61) by Mr. Hardenburgh, of Wayne county, and favorably reported from committee by Mr. Scott, of Luzerne county, to permit the sale of grouse, quail and woodcock, and to permit their shipment out of the state, both being now forbidden by law. By a change of the squirrel season to open Sept. 1, a time when game birds are young, it makes their killing easy, and destroys the system of an uniform game season for all species, a system which in Pennsylvania, as elsewhere, is wisest and most satisfactory in its workings. It is gratifying to note, too, that the Board of Game Commissioners is alive to the retrograde nature of the measure and is opposing it. The Board should have the prompt and active cooperation of all citizens of the state who are interested in game preservation.

Fooled the Constable.

Frank Fitch, an alleged whiskey seller, of Bradford, played a heartless trick on a constable a few days ago. Fitch was incarcerated in the lockup and the constable intended to take him to Smethport jail to await trial on a charge of illegally selling liquor. The constable unlocked the door of the prison and then thought he would encase his form in an overcoat which he carried over his arm. While the officer had his arms in the sleeves of the coat Fitch saw an opportunity and seized it. He also seized the constable and without regard for the functionary's feelings threw him into the lockup, secured the door and vanished. After much yelling the constable succeeded in attracting attention and was released. Fitch, however, was out of sight and at last accounts had not been recaptured.

A Peculiar World.

An exchange has found out that this world is peculiar. When a farmer wishes to retire he moves to town. When town people wish to retire they move to the country. A farmer has poor health and he moves to town to rest up and get well where he will not be bothered with hard work. The town man, when he has poor health, will go to the country with his tent and pitch it under some shade tree, where he may enjoy the country air and rusticate in the enjoyment of a perpetuel picnic.

Presbyterian Services.

There will be services in the Presbyterian church at this place Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. Communion services at Spring Mills at 10:30 a. m.

A Common Danger.

If you have ever had a cold which you permitted to "wear away" it may interest you to know it was a dangerous proceeding. Every cold and cough which is neglected paves the way for consumption, bronchitis, asthma or catarrh. Otto's Cure, the famous German throat and lung remedy, will cure any cough or cold and save you from consumption. Sold by G. H. Long, Spring Mills. Prices 25 c. and 50c. per bottle.

DEATHS BY FREEZING.

A Few Instances of the Storm's Horrors.

One night Philip Young left his home to go to Barbour's Mills, Lycoming county, for a physician for his wife. The mercury was thirty degrees below zero. When he returned home with the doctor Mr. Young found his daughter lying on the doorsteps frozen to death and his wife so nearly perished that she was unconscious. The daughter during the night had gone to the wood pile to replenish the fire. She was clad in her stockings and night dress and was overcome by the cold before she could enter the house.

In West Virginia the fatalities by freezing, as far as reported, are already thirty. Two lumber camps in Braxton county are without provisions and cannot be reached. In Charleston, Jefferson county, a coal famine exists. The snow is taree feet deep on the level.

Luther Kinney, a farmer, aged 55, was found dead, buried near his home in Connecticut. Kinney drove into Norwich with milk on a Monday morning, and had not been seen since. He had evidently become exhausted while digging his sleigh out of a snow drift.

Wm. Stear, who lived near Tamaqua, started to his home from his place of working. On morning of 14, his son found him frozen to death, standing upright in a snowdrift near his home, with a dinner pail tightly clasped in each hand.

From Selinsgrove we have intelligence that the driver of one of the Atlantic oil refinery's distributing trucks while on one of his usual trips through the country on evening of 13th was found frozen stiff on the seat near Danville.

Robert Fowler, aged 83, and Mary Halstead, aged 74, were frozen to death in the Guyan valley, W. Va.

Reports during the two days of the intense cold show that 14 lives were lost in Texas by freezing.

EDITORIAL DOTS.

The big liner, Bulgaria, was foundered with 91 lives lost.

There may be a compromise on the bill for an increase of the army to avert an extra session.

The pleasing report comes from Washington that Alger will resign—he's as bad as his beef.

A Nebraska regiment defeated a force of 300 Philippino insurgents, killing many of them.

The house has passed a bill appropriating $20,000,000 to pay Spain for the Philippine islands.

The rivers are rising and a rapid thaw may cause damage as there is an immense body of snow on the ground.

Quay's time expires on 4th of March, next. He has not yet been minded to "shake the plum tree" for another to pick up the goody.

Tuesday's elections throughout the state where Quayism was an issue, the supporters of the boss went under and his spirits are down below 13.

Rear Admiral Schley is striking back at the attacks upon him by secretary Long, and makes clear many points in the chase after Cervera which have been clouded by his detractors.

The court of inquiry on the poisoned beef matter, is now in session, and General Miles was the first to be called for examination, and will tell some interesting facts about "embalmed" beef.

Aguinaldo, leader of the Philippino insurgents, keeps defiant, and says he will keep up the war against the United States. It is thought, however, that the backbone of the insurrection is broken.

Judge Simonton in the case of the claim to recover from the State $56,000 for printing a book on chicken lice, decided the claim illegal. This is one of the claims vetoed by Gov. Hastings wheupon suit was brought against the State.

The belief among some that if this legislature fails to elect a senator Gov. Stone will appoint Quay. This is an error. When a vacancy accurs at a time when the legislature is not in session then the Governor can appoint which holds good only until the legislature convenes.

They Need Bibles.

The Shamokin Bible society Tuesday reported that after a thorough canvass in that borough, with a population of 19,000 people they found 1,997 families without a copy of the Scriptures. These families will be supplied with Bibles at once.

These are dangerous times for the health. Croup, colds and throat troubles lead rapidly to Consumption. A bottle of One Minute Cough Cure used at the right time will preserve life, health and a large amount of money. Pleasant to take; children like it; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

ABOUT THE COUNTY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL TOPICS TERSELY TOLD.

A Philipsburg Girl Striking it Rich in the Klondike Gold Region.—Flowers worth their Weight in Gold.

Recent letters from Miss Phoebe Hoover, Philipsburg's feminine representative in the Klondike, says the Ledger of that place, give glowing accounts of that lady's prosperity. Her salary as cashier in a restaurant has been increased, her property risen considerably in value by reason of a recent gold find at Rampart City, and Miss Hoover is picking up nuggets by making paper roses at $3 a dozen and boquets of the same mock flowers at $10 a piece. This beats digging for gold all out of time, and it will not be surprising if Miss Hoover returns to Philipsburg a rival to Mrs. Hetty Green in wealth.

A Medal for the National Guard.

An oval bronze medal has just been issued to Pennsylvania National Guardsmen who entered the United States service for the war with Spain, and who were qualified as marksmen in the year 1897. The medal is suspended from a bar inscribed according to the class in which the soldier qualified in 1897. One side of it contains a soldier with gun in hand standing at "ready," while the other side bears this inscription: To the Marksmen of the National Guard of Pennsylvania who entered the United States service in tne war with Spain 1898." Space is left immediately under this inscription for the soldier to whom the medal is issued, to have his name engraved thereon if he wishes to do so.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage license were issued during the past week:

Oliver Perry Adams Millheim, and Minnie E. Cronemiller, Aaronsburg.

Walter J. Edmiston, State College, and Ida Cole, Bellefonte.

Frank W. Keisted, Aaronsburg, and Minnie B. Winklebach, Feidler.

W. O. Knarr, Howard, and Florence M. Allen, Spring twp.

Ralph E. Stover, Feidler, and Ida W. Burrell, Penn Hall.

Hayes A. Pletcher and Mabel F. Bathurst, both of Blanchard.

Noah J. Dubbs, of Hanover, Md., and Ida May Flory, of Tusseyville.

George M. Bell and Hattie Sunday, both of Rock Springs.

Lloyd W. Riendout, and Mary T. Page, both of Philipsburg.

S. H. Dunmire, of McVeytown, and Bella G. Ward, of Halfmoon twp.

Stamped by Electricity.

Before very long letters mailed or received at the Bellefonte postoffice will be stamped by electricity. A machine for this purpose is to be placed in position and will soon be in working order. A dynamo of one-third horse power is used and the result is very rapid work, it being geared to 400 per minute and does its work like a charm It is known as the Barr-Fyke stamping machine and is rented by the government. It will expedite the business of the office to a great extent and besides is a vast improvement on the old hand stamp, the postmark made by this latter often being illegible.

Foxes Peeped in the Window.

On Thursday while school was in session at the Gravel Hill school house in Howard tnwnship, this county, the Hustler says, two wild foxes came and looked in at the window at the teacher and pupils. The teacher, Mr. Chas. Woodward, had quite a time to keep the scholars from getting excited, but by letting two of the large boys get their guns and pursue the foxes, the pupils became reconciled, and then the school proceeded as usual.

A Poison Window.

A unique "poison show window" in a New York City drug store displays little piles of various deadly drugs placed in a semi-circle around a human skull. In the centre of the semi-circle are these words. "Everything in this window is poison."—Besides the drugs the other poisons are: a cigarette held between the jaws of a skull, a deck of cards, some dice, a quart of whiskey, and a quart of wine.

Same Old Swindler.

The artificial flower fraud is again playing his game nearby. Recently he swindled some girls in an adjoining county out of a sum of money. He bargains with his victims to make artificial flowers, which he promises to make a market for, providing they buy the tools from him, which must be paid for in cash. After getting the money he decamps. Give him a Klondyke chill if he calls at your home.

BAD MANILA NEWS.

News of incendiarism at Manila tells of a serious outbreak accompanied by fighting, and an enormous loss of property. Fires were started at three different points, and a 1000 houses are burned.

THE ELECTIONS.

Lebanon Republicans did a big and good thing, by electing Dr. Weiss, anti-Quay to the senate by from 2000 to 3000 majority.

Fritchey, Dem., was elected mayor of Harrisburg by 500, and Royal, Dem. was elected treasurer by 2600 majority.

In Altoona, Giles, Dem., was elected mayor by 1000 majority over Col. Burchfield.

Manning, Dem., was elected to the assembly in Cumberland, by 1200 majority, in place of his deceased father.

The Democrats carried the city of York.

The Democrats carried Johnstown.

The town of Huntingdon was carried by the Democrats.

Allentown went Democratic.

Democrats won in Allentown, Easton and other towns.

The Republicans carried Philadelphia and Pittsburg by large majorities and also carried a number of other towns.

When the Druggist Swears.

Here are some orders recently received by a druggist in a neighboring town:

"This child is my little girl. I sent you five cents to buy two sitless powders for a groan up adult who is sike."

"Dear Dochtor, plees gif baarer five cense worse of Auntie Toxyn for to gargle baby's throat with and obleage.

"You will pleas give the little boi five cents worth of epecac for to throw up in a five months old baber N. B. the babe has a sore stummick."

"I have a cute pain in my child's diagram. Please give my son something to release it."

"My little babey has eat up its father's parish plasther. Send an antedote quick as possible by the enclosed girl."

"I haf a hot time in my insides and which I would like it to be extinguished. What is good to extinguish it. The enclised money is for the price of the extinguisher. Hurry please."

What Doctors Think of Rubbers.

Here's the first law of health: Keep your feet dry. We all know it. We all know that pneumonia and consumption always start with a cold, and that the shortest cut to a cold is a pair of wet feet. But it's so important a matter that we can't be reminded too often, especially when the reminder carries the weight of authority.

Dr. Wendell C. Philips, one of the most distinguished physicians in New York, was recently giving a lecture on "Colds, and How to Prevent Them." It was a rainy night, and he began:—

"How many persons here wore rubbers tonight? Hands up.

"Not half of you. Now, that is what I thought. Every one of you should have rubbers on a night like this. To go without them is to invite colds, bronchial trouble, catarrh, and pneumonia. It is astonishing how people neglect their feet. Rubbers are fifty cents. You can save a lot of money on the investment—perhaps a ten days' doctor bill, to say nothing of medicine."

The doctor might have made it still stronger and said that a fifty-cent pair of rubbers would not only save doctor bills and medicine bills, but often life itself. Don't try to save on rubbers; it's the most expensive economy in the world, especially just now, when everybody is getting the grip.

Important Decision.

The beneficial societies frequently have occasion to discuss the question as to whether a member in arrears was entitled to the benefits allowed those in good standing. The Supreme court has settled the question by deciding that societies are liable to pay benefits either in part or whole long as a member is carried on the membership rolls, even if he has been declared out of benefits. Also that the members of a society are individually liable for all obligations incurred before the society was disbanded.

Grocers Can Sell Quinine.

In reply to an inquiry as to whether grocers can sell quinine pills, the secretary of the state pharmaceutical board has written as follows: "Under section six the grocer has the right to sell quinine pills, as one of the commonly used medicines, in unbroken packages, but when he attempts to open the package and sell by the dozen or one-half dozen he becomes a dispensor and is liable under section one of the act.

Fooled with a Dynamite Cap.

At Curwensville a few days ago a young son of Mr. Fox found a dynamite cap with a piece of fuse attached. He lighted the fuse and held the cap between his thumb and finger. The cap exploded and tore the end of the thumb off and shattered two other fingers badly.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Cullings of More than Ordinary Interest from Everywhere.

Words from the Family Oracle.

—Never play a part.
—Be what you are and be not ashamed of it.
—If Heaven made you this or that or the other, you are that and nothing else.
—You are only a plain person. Very well; it is good to be a plain person.
—You have no "grand aspirations," no "yearning after lofty things," so don't pretend that you have.
—Out with your opinions. If you think a thing is wrong, say so; don't wink at it because it is fashionable.
—Take the common sense which God has given you, and use it.

Nearly an inch of snow last night.

The snow has about left for the rivers; a thaw all week.

Prof. Owen is about to open a class in vocal music at Woodward.

D. C. Keller will move on his farm east of town in the spring.

The population of Clearfield is 3,170, and of West Clearfield, a suburb, 930.

W. S. Hess, of near Fiedler, will go to Illinois where he has a summer's job.

The large planing mill plant at Watsontown was destroyed by fire Friday. Loss $30,000.

Daniel, a son of Rev. Sebastian Musser, dec'd, died about a week ago, aged 60 years.

E. G. Hosterman of east Miles twp., had to kill a valuable cow on account of a broken leg.

Rev. Rearick's appointments, Feb. 26: Centre Hall, 7 p. m.; St. Johns, 10 a. m.; Georges Valley, 2 p. m.

James Wert and wife, of near Tusseyville, are visiting his father, Jesse Wert, at Aaronsburg.

T. F. Kennedy, of State College, an ardent Democrat, announces himself in this issue as a candidate for sheriff.

There will be two vacancies now in the Lutheran churches in Selinsgrove, both congregations lose able ministers of the gospel.

J. Toner Lucas, of Moshannon, a working Democrat, has his name announced in this issue as a candidate for Treasurer.

Amusing how the chronic "scratcher" hates to take his own medicine and thinks all should vote straight when he's on the ticket.

Colonel Philip Hilbish, one of the wealthiest and most prominent citizens of Snyder county, died at Selinsgrove, on 9, aged 84 years.

The men in Huyett's lumber camp in the mountains on south side of the valley, report that the snow in the mountains had a depth of two feet.

Horse radish is now recommended as a sure cure for the grip. If you have tried the other 1,756 sure cures without success, you might give this one a trial.

Many of the cellars were penetrated by the late freeze, and set the grip on apples, potatoes, and other good things usually kept in these nooks of darkness.

The aged John Harpster, died on 11 inst., at Port Matilda, at the age of 80 years. He was the father of 10 children. His wife and 3 children have gone before.

One large and two small tumors were removed from Mrs. Lila Crouse, by surgeons in Philadelphia, a few weeks ago. The lady lives in Aaronsburg and has prospects for recovery.

Commissioner Heckman gave the Reporter a call and ordered his name announced as a candidate for re-election as commissioner. He was a faithful official and strove to do his duty.

A despatch from Omaha says: "A Spaniard put up at a leading hotel one night and was found dead on the floor next morning; the cause of death unknown" Later private advices are to the effect that he looked under the bed and discovered an Amarican vessel.

The following are recent Sugar valley deaths: Olivia, wife of Clyde Zimmerman, at Booneville, aged 25 years. The wife of John B. Rowe died at Greenburr, of apoplexy, aged 74 years, and survived by two sons and five daughters.

The age of Samuel Kreamer, dec'd, which we gave last week as 84, should have been 87, making him the oldest, or one of the oldest men in Hains twp. The oldest lady in that same section, no doubt is the widow of John Young, who a few weeks ago entered her 89th year, and is still well preserved. She is a twin sister of the widow Rhone, of near this place, who is also in fair health yet.

We have received several copies of the "Bethany Messenger," published by the Ladies' Aid Society of Bethany Lutheran Church, Philadelphia, of which Rev. S. G. Shannon, a native of this place, is pastor, and who is editor-in-chief of the congregation organ. The "Messenger" has been issued a number of years, and is very creditable to the ladies of that church.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

NOTES OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

Dairy Dangers---Diseases of Poultry---Fruit Culture and Bees---Bedding for Hogs---Variety of Hens to Keep, Etc., Etc.

Dairy Dangers.

Persons afflicted with any kind of disease, either acute or chronic, should not be permitted to milk a cow. All disease germs find a good place to develop in a can of warm milk, and you owe it to those who may use the milk, or its product, to se to it that no contagious disease is comunicated by its use. Cans, pails, or bottles, which are used for holding milk should not be left for a moment in a sick room, unless they are thoroughly disinfected before being used. Hot limewater is a good disinfectant. Ordinary washing will not answer in such cases.—Rural Home.

Diseases of Poultry.

The following mixture is a sure cure for chicken cholera: Two ounces each of red pepper, alum, sulphur and copperas. Mix in scalded corn meal and in severe cases allow one-third of a teaspoonful to each fowl daily, but in ordinary cases one tablespoonful in three pints of meal is sufficient.

For gapes, a teaspoonful of flour of sulphur mixed in a quart of water will rid poultry of gapes in a few days. This is a certain cure.

Roup is caused by damp, chilly weather and if the poultry house is warm and tight so there is no draught, there will be but little roup; but when chickens contract it they can be cured by making a paper funnel and blowing sulphur down their throats. These remedies are simple, cheap and effective.—Epitomist.

Fruit Culture and Bees.

The fruit grower who is able to handle bees without much trouble will find them not only profitable in themselevs but of great value to his orchard fruits. As a rule the blossoms of fruit trees are well fertilized by the various insects of the section, but in many cases the domestic bee has made orchards profitable that for years failed to set fruit blossoms in any quantity. Many bee culturists make a practice of setting the hives in the orchard to the advantage of both bees and trees. The objection to this practice has been urged that bees sting fruit of various kinds, especially grapes, pears and plums. This is not so, for bees rarely if ever puncture fruit, although frequently found taking the juices from fruits previously injured by birds or in other ways. The best results from bees in the orchard are obtained when the trees are headed low. This will enable the bees to pollenize the blossoms all over the tree and will also make the gathering of the fruit easier. Try a hive of bees among the trees that have been shy bearers and note the results.

Bedding for Hogs.

I wonder how many farmers ever bed down their brood sows with corn fodder? Not very many, I dare say. But it makes a splendid nest—superior to straw when the hogs once get them well broken up. Straw is all right when one has plenty on hand, and going to waste, and no doubt it would be economy to use straw for bedding in such a case and feed the fodder, especially so, if short of coarse feed. I speak of this simply to show how stalks can be used, for on some farms straw is scarce and fodder plenty.

Clover hay makes a good nest, besides furnishing worlds or nourishment to the hogs. There is one trouble in bedding hogs with the clover in the winter time. They will eat it up unless bedded every day or so, depending on the amount used.

One mistake, I think, we farmers as a rule make, is the neglecting to properly bed our hog yards during the winter months. Here we may say is one of the leaks in the swine business. Men of advanced ideas, and practical farmers, too, note the important fact that grain-feed manure is richer in plant food than other kind, but what else is there on the farm that is allowed to run so much to waste as never to collect enough manure to make any show when drawing to the field? The best manure we ever used on our farm was when we kept our hogs in a yard only when feeding and bedded down every day, the same as our cattle and horses.

Supposing as much straw or corn fodder were used for bedding in the big yards and nests as is used in the horse and cow barns, according to the amount of grain fed. This would put a stop to at least one leak in the swine industry, and make the first cost still less, and our profits more satisfactory. —Elias F. Brown in Agricultural Epitomist.

Caring for Farm Tools.

It is a rule we have always found true that the successful farmer always takes the best care of his tools. He has sheds for his mower, rake, binder, plow and cultivators, drill, planter, harrow, etc. They are never left out exposed to the weather, to decay or rust, but are housed as soon as done using them for the season. When the season for a piece of machinery is past, it is run into shelter until a rainy day when it is carefully gone over, bolts tightened, parts well oiled where it might otherwise rust, and the woodwork and as much of the iron as possible, repainted, should it need it. And then, but not until then, store the machine away until wanted next season. If it has been properly cared for, it will be in as good condition as the previous year. The plows and cultivators can be taken apart as can other pieces of machinery, so that less space will be occupied.

Few farmers have a place where they can store their machinery. The first cost of putting up a building large enough, is one that many farmers do not feel that they can afford, though the saving in machiner in the first ten years would more than pay for the building. He cannot always see that it would pay; he counts only the cost of the building, not the money paid out in repairs and new machinery But nearly every farmer has unused, sheltered nooks in barns, sheds, stable or crib, where a part of a machine might be left, or where the harrow might stand. Perhaps he has more shed room than is utilized. He can partition off a few yards of it and run the mower, binder, etc., in out of the storms and snow of winter. Perhaps there is room for a cultivator between the corn and roof of the corn crib. By storing the machinery in these old nooks one can keep nearly all his tools out of the weather's harm.

A sure sign of a shiftless farmer is to see a binder, dismantled and alone, in the fence corner of a stubble field, a mower where left in the meadow with the rake for a neighbor, the cultivators at the end of the last row of corn plowed, with the plows and planter near by, and no doubt the harrow close at hand, only the weeds hiding it from sight; the wagon out in the sun and rain, and carriage, if he has one, also sitting in the shade of a tree, etc. We have all seen this sort of farmer, and know what the result of his recklessness has been or will be. He can not stand the strain, and sooner or later must sink. It may not be the cost of machinery that does it, but it is the same shiftless disposition that causes the neglect of this great leak, that causes the overlooking of the rest. There are many leaks which if left to run, will sink the farmer's craft. Farm machinery is one of the greatest. Buy only what you must have, and take the best of care of that.

Variety of Hens to Keep.

What variety of hens shall we keep is a question so frequently asked, but never answered. No one breed will meet all the requirements. If eggs are what is principally desired, the great majority of poultrymen will name the White Leghorn. There may be some other breeds that will produce a few more eggs, but other considerations will probably turn the choice to the Leghorn nearly every time. The Hamburg may lay a few more eggs, but they are smaller, and consequently of less value per dozen. The Black Minorca is an excellent layer, but of very little account when wanted for the table—worth much less than the Leghorn, and this always has to be taken into account, as a good many have to go to market, whether they are kept principally for eggs or not. The Barred Plymouth Rock is a very popular all-purpose fowl. On all poultry farms, probably, the White Leghorn or Barred Plymouth Rock will be found four times out of five, which would certainly indicate that the choice lay between these two; but it makes much less difference what the breed is than it does what care they receive. If they are crowded into two small pens they will be unprofitable, whatever the breed. If their condition in regard to lice is neglected, there will be a loss every time. We hear of men undertaking to keep poultry on a large scale, and soon discarding it as unprofitable, more frequently than in almost anything else undertaken, and in nine cases out of ten they are driven out of the business by lice. Lice are the most serious drawback to the poultry business, but they can be kept in check, and the poultry kept in a healthy condition, but it requires more care and vigilance that the majority of people are willing to give.—Maine Farmer.

An Eskimo Burial.

The Eskimos bury their dead under mounds of stones on jutting promontories. A year or two ago a yachting party from St. John's, which had landed near Cape Chidley, saw an Eskimo burial. Four Eskimos hauled over the dry ground the komatik, or sled, on which was the body of a hunter who had been drowned in the killing of a walrus. After them came in irregular order a procession of about thirty men and women. On a high, rocky point of land, overlooking the sea they placed the body in a sitting position, laid the hunter's paddle, harpoon, throw stick, and snowshoes beside it, and then, with stones as large as could be handled, proceeded to build a wall about the body. When the wall had been carried above the head, they roofed it with flat stones and then built a rounded mound over the whole. But they left a hole in the roof so that the man could come out at any time if he wished. Then the party ranged itself in a semicircle before the mound and one man sang a weird chant with a chorus or refrain in which all the others joined. This done, they went back to their encampment with no further show of grief and resumed their usual occupations.

An Interesting London Church.

Another interesting London church is in process of demolition—the Church of the Holy Trinity, Minories. The church building, which dates from 1706, is the successor of the ancient abbey founded for the nuns of St. Clare, by the earl of Lancaster, brother of Edward I, in 1293. The church possesses an interesting relic in the head of the Duke of Suffolk, father of Lady Jane Grey.

Nearly a quarter of all cases of insanity are hereditary.

SPORTS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

HOW THE NATIVES OF THE ISLANDS AMUSE THEMSELVES.

Very Fond of Aquatics---Bouts With Maneater Sharks---Bull and Pony Fights---Cock Fighting Amounts to a National Passion.

Natives of the Philippines are unable to drown and they do not suspect that we are different from themselves in this regard. Consequently, it is not certain that you will be rescued if you call to a native for help just as you are going down the second time. How can a man be in danger when he has the water all about him to swim in? The native does not understand at all, and sits calmly by watching your third disappearance and commenting on your lack of grace. He may remark on the length of time you can hold your breath and possibly will jab around with a stick a little, to see if you have not gone to sleep. He cannot think "drown," because he has no word for it.

It is good sport watching the natives from the tobacco factories bathing after the day's work is done. Four or five thousand of them in together—men, women and children—in the merriest confusion, playing all sorts of pranks on one another and no end of games, all in their birthday suits. Along some parts of the beaches near Manila bathing is dangerous—at least, at certain seasons—for sharks abound and come up even where the water is no more than four feet deep. Maneaters will attack natives who ride down into the sea on horseback to bathe their animals, and nip off a leg if they have half a chanse.

As a rule, though, the natives meet the maneaters half way, and will dive in and rip the fish open with a knife. It is rare sport, but has made little headway among Europeans. They are shy of bathing; for not only have they no use for sharks, but they dread the jelly fish, that stings like a live electric wire and poisons one worse than any ivy. One of them will swell a man's arm to the size of his leg or his leg to the size of his body.

Of course, where there are so many Spaniards there must be bull fights. The Manila bull is a gentfle creature, compared to the magnificant animals raised in Mexico and in Spain, and the fights are correspondngly less exciting. Variations are introduced, therefore. One of these not long ago was a contest between a tiger, brought over from China, and a bull, which took place in a large cage in the middle of the arena. There was excitement enough that day to satisfy even the enthusiasts.

Another diversion, when the bulls are tame, is pony fighting. Manila is the only place in the world to see this variety of Spanish sport. A coquettish mare is hitched by four feet of a rope to a post in the center of an inclosure and three ponies who would win her smiles are let in. Each is jealous of the others, and as he advanced to pay court to the hitched queen receives the violent attentions of the other two, with an occasional swift kick in the ribs or neck from the queen herself when she has a really good opportunity.

Cock-fighting is the one grand passion of the natives. Every town has its cockpit. The men think more of their birds than of their wives and children. In case of fire they seize them and run; afterward, if it is not too late they think of their families. Cocks range in price from $25 to $2,000, and large sums are wagered at the mains.

The upper classes, foreign or Spanish, do not care for cock-fighting, but the government derives a large revenue from the sport by issuing licenses for exclusive privileges, one license for each district. These licenses are awarded to the highest bidder. He puts up his pit, which is a rough structure, like a barn, in which the pit is surrounded by tiers of seats, arranged so as to give every one a fair view. He gets a fee for every cock entered and charges an admission fee to spectators. Although he does a large business, most of his receipts go to the government, because owing, to competition, he has to pay high for his license.

As soon as the owner of a bird has found some one to bet with him he notifies the manager of the pit, who puts the names of the owners of the cocks on his list. Then they hand their wagers to the betting official, put a spur on each bird and wait for their turn.

This betting official has a good memory and a good head for figures. He is employed by the owner of the pit to find bets and to take care of them. He keeps track of all the cocks entered. Any one wishing to back a certain cock tells the official which bird and gives him the amout he desires to wager. The official goes around among the spectators to find a taker. He makes no notes or record of any sort but after the main is over he counts out the correct amounts and hands them to the winners, without ever a mistake. Sometimes $100,000 changes hands on a single main.

There is good hunting near Manila, and some big game on the nearby island. "Flying foxes" are queer game. They hang like black bags from the branches of trees, where they are not easily seen on account of the dense foliage. When they are roused they make the air tumultous with their cries as they whirl to and fro. The natives and the Spaniards eat them with relish, and say they are better than quail.

When their wings are spread as far as possible they measure five feet to six feet from tip to tip. They have heads like foxes, and are as great poachers as the sly animals from whom they take their name. They do mischief to the farmers, but their pilfering leads to their own destruction often. They are fond of the juice of sugar cane, and will drink it even when fermented. The Manila farmer sometimes finds his cane fields full of intoxicated bats in the morning. A bat with a jag is lost. Even the crows make a monkey of him.—Ludlow Brownell in Detroit Free Press.

A SQUADRON OF MODELS.

Miniatures of Our War Vessels to Be at the Paris Exposition.

There is one fleet of Uncle Sam's vessels whose wanderings are not recorded in the reports of the navy, and that is the squadron of models now resting for a while in the hallways of the Navy Department, Washington. These tiny representations of our real fighting craft have traveled thousands of unregistered miles and have, in all probability, been seen by more of the American people than the ships that actually form our seagoing defense. They have been in every state exposition since their first appearance at the Chicago Fair, each time in augumented numbers, and two of them have even been to Japan, where they so impressed the Imperial Admirality as to cause the building of the Chitose and the Kasagi in this country. They will, no doubt, form an attractive feature of our exhibit at Paris next year, especially as so many of the models represent the vessels that have actually faced the guns of the enemy, and, too, it may truly be said these miniature ships have influenced legislation in behalf of the navy's increase by reaching the inland people previously uninterested in the service. As a lasting record of the new navy they will prove material evidence in the decades to come when the ships themselves have passed, as the late Maine, into history. From the old Kearsarge to the mighty new one the Nevy Department shows strikingly our advance, and, too in a manner to be grasped by young and old, the technicist and the layman.

At present this growing squadron consists of 23 models either representing individual ships or classes of ships, and, with the exception of torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers, every type has its miniature double. There are models of the late Maine, and it would be hard to say how many thousands came to see it during the early days of that disaster; the Charleston, the Baltimore, the New York, the Columbia, the Texas, the Monterey, the Miantonomoh, the Boston, the Bancroft, the Petrel, the Yorktown, the Nashville, the Wilmington, the Vesuvius, the Illinois, the Iowa, the Olympia, and the old Kearsarge, and the battleship class of the Massachusetts, Indiana and Oregon, and the composite boats typified by the Annapolis and the Wheeling.

The construction of these models was begun under the direction of Chief Constructor Hitchborn at the navy yard, Washington, quite ten years ago, and the present force, numbering nearly thirty, has for the main part been continuously engaged on this delicate work ever since. In every outward detail these little vessels are faithful miniatures of their big doubles in actual service, and what that means can best be understood form a brief outline of the manner and the care of fabrication.

Caught an Albino Beaver.

"I believe I am the only white person that ever trapped or killed an adult albino beaver," said Thomas Gilroy, an ex-ranchman of Montana. "Albino beavers are the rarest of animals, and the only specimens I ever saw besides the one I trapped were two cubs captured by an Indian on Wind River more than thirty years ago. There were four young beavers in the nest this Indian secured, and two of them were black. The mother of the litter was captured with them and she was black. There is another very rare beaver in the Northwest region. This is the golden beaver, and bears the choicest of all fur. The golden beaver is almost as rare as the white beaver, the albino being merely a freak of nature, while the golden beaver is a species. This beaver was not known in this country until about 1880, where the first specimen was discovered in the Milk River region. Up to that time Siberia was supposed to be the animals only habitat."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Russia's Unused Bell.

As is well known, to Russia belongs the largest unrung bell in the world. This bell now occupies a building in the Kremlin. It was cast two centuries ago, but was found too heavy to remove from the pit. The Russian Monarchs, one after another, tried to have it lifted, and dozens of lives were sacrificed in the shifting pit of sand. Finally fate intervened. A raging fire broke out, and heated the bell in its pit. A quantity of cold water flowed round it; and a great piece, the size of a door, was broken out. The Russian czar immediately ordered it to be lifted on a pedestal, and set within the Kremlin, where it is sometimes used as a temple. Its walls are two feet thick, and it is twenty-five feet high.

A Torpedo Catcher.

The new torpedo-defense net, or crinoline, for the British navy, is supposed to be impenetrable to any torpedo, even when armed with a cutter. It is considerably heavier than the old net, but can be handled just as easily. Each net is twenty-five feet wide, twenty-eight feet deep, weighs seventeen hundred and fifty pounds, and consists of sixteen thousand wire meshes. Each mesh is secured by six small rings; these, combined with the small size of mesh, render it practically impossible for the cutter of a torpedo to make any impression on it.

HENRY GEORGE, THE PRINTER.

Noah Brooks Tells How the Famous Writer Became a Journalist.

In an article on "Henry George in California," Noah Brooks tells the readers of the Century how the political economist became a newspaper writer:

In the autumn of 1866 I was the editor of the "Times," a daily newspaper published in San Francisco. One day, the foreman of the composing-room, after disposing of business concerning which he had come to my desk, somewhat hesitatingly told me that one of the compositors had written several editorial articles, by way of experiment; and they were very good, so the foreman thought. But the young printer had destroyed his productions, after passing them around among his intimates in the office. Would the editor-in-chief like to look at one of the young man's writings? I said I should be glad to see one, and if he sent me anything worth printing it should be used, and the writer should be paid for it.

A few hours later, a bundle of sheets of Manila paper was laid on my desk by Mr. Turrell, the foreman, who, with a smile, said that the young printer had happened to have ready an article which he was willing to submit to my judgment. I read the paper, at first with a preoccupied mind and in haste, and then with attentiveness and wonder. Considering the source from which it came, the article was to me remarkable. I recollect that it was written in a delicate, almost feminine hand, in lines very far apart, and making altogether a bulk which had at first misled me as to the actual length of the disquisition. The article was not long, and was entitled "The Strides of a Giant;" it was descriptive of the gradual extension of the Asiatic frontiers of Russia, the changes that had taken place in the relations of the European powers, and the apparent sympathetic approach of the United States and Russia toward each other.

In some doubt as to the originality of this paper, sent to me by a young and unknown printer, I first looked through the American and foreign reviews on my table, then, satisfying myself that the article had not been "cribbed from any of these publications, I changed the title to "The Two Giants," and printed it as the "leader" in the "Times" of November 30, 1866. Let me say that when I told my foreman that, surprised by the excellence of the English, and the erudition exhibited in the article, I had some doubts concerning the originality of the young printer's work, he warmly replied that the young fellow was a thoroughly honest man and would no more borrow ideas than he would steal. Oh, no; my good friend Turrell would risk his reputation on the young compositor's honesty.

The foreman said that, if I were curious to see the young man, I would find him at a certain case, so many cases from the entrance to the composing room. I looked with some interest, and was disappointed to find that my vigorous and well-informed contributor was a little man, so short that he had provided himself with a bit of plank on which he stood at a case too tall for him. He was apparently then about twenty-five years old, but in fact was ten years older, as he was born in 1831. His auburn hair was thin, and the youthfulness of his face was disputed by the partial baldness of his head; his blue eyes were lambent with animation and a certain look of mirthfulness.

Near acquaintance with Henry George confirmed me in my strong prepossession in his favor. He was bright, alert, good-humored, and full of fun; yet his talk showed that he was a thinker, that he thought independently of all writers and that he had wide, serious and original views of life. The man's manner, his simplicity, his diffidence, and absolute sincerity, captivated me, and I liked him thoroughly and at once. He continued to contribute to the editorial page of the paper, sometimes with a fertility of production that dismayed me; and, after a few weeks, a vacancy having suddenly happened in my editorial staff, I invited George to the place. He was given a comfortable salary, and from that time forth he set type no more.

Commerce and Immigration.

Commercially the United States has from earliest colonial times showed its importance to the world, and at present our combined imports and exports count up to 1800 millions a year. Our productions have always been sought by other countries, and the United States lies on a new world-highway from Europe westward to Asia, and commands another great international trade route to the West Indies and South America.

In the movement of people to and fro across the ocean, the United States has been the focus of the most tremendous hegira of cizilized people which the world has ever seen; from 1821 to 1898 more than 18,000,000 persons came to our shores to make their homes here; in the last ten years more people have emigrated to America than the whole population of Switzerland. There are now here more Germans and children of Germans than in Bavaria. And the tide of travel eastward—chiefly visitors—also numbers hundreds of thousands every year.—Professor Albert Bushnell Hart, in Harper's Magazine.

Begging in Various Countries.

In London begging is a pastime, in Fiji it is a necessity, in Genoa it is a pleasure, and in Shanghai it is a crime, but in Ceylon it has achieved the most glorious acme that the combined forces of science and art can possibly reach. Begging is not practiced in Ceylon. It has reached the great stage of perfection. Rich and poor alike beg with equal facility. The first thing that the wee bronze babies are taught is to hold out their hands for the coppers of the kind-hearted traveler, and even the gray-haired, yellow-gowned priests of Buddah will appeal for a pittance with a look of remorse that would stagger the starved denizens of the Bowery. The Ceylonese will beg for anything from a rupee to a red-hot stove. He will leave a square meal to beg for an old coat, and the more one refuses him the more persistent become his efforts.

WOMAN'S LIFE IN DAWSON.

Writes Interestingly of Her Experience in a Queer Klondike Tent.

Mrs. M. R. Hill has written an interesting letter to her mother at Nyack, N. Y., from the Klondike. Mrs. Hill, after her marriage, went with her husband to seek gold. She has had many thrilling experiences and gone through much hardship. Mrs. Hall is one of the few women in the gold region, and aids her husband in prospecting. Her mother has received several gold nuggets, which Mrs. Hill found.

Mrs. Hill writes from Dawson, on December 12. She tells of going from Dawson to Stampede Gulch, a distance of seventeen miles, one Sunday. It was "just about freezing." She cam back on Wednesday and it was then 20 degrees below zero. It was 25 below when they reached Dawson.

"I walked back in five hours," she writes. "I had on a fur cap and it came down around my neck and ears and over my forehead to my eyes. I had a veil, folded four times, tied around the lower part of my face. I wore a short dress, moccasins, leggins and a heavy cape. I did not feel the cold, but I was just white with frost, and a neighbor had to tear the things from me. From that time on the thermometer kept going down until it got to the bottom, 45 below. This lasted for a week, and then it grew warmer, until now it is about at the freezing point.

"I believe we get a little sun yet, but where I am we can't see it. It is dark at 4 p. m. and light at 9 a. m. While waiting for spring, so that we can prospect again, we try to sleep thirteen hours out of the twenty-four, and then wonder what we will do the remainder of the day.

"We have had some snow, but not as much as usual. It is about eight inches deep now. The prices of provisions still advance. There is plenty of food, but the companies keep the prices up, and it costs a miner $5 a day to live.

"I do not intend to leave here until I have made a fortune. This life agrees with me and I am actually getting fat. The trouble with many here is that they get discouraged too soon and give it up. I am one of the few women here who entered to stick to it until we 'strike it rich.'

"Our house it a tent fixed up on boards to make the walls six feet high. It is 10x17 inside. Outside it is boarded up to the eaves, and about seven inches of sawdust packed between the boards and tent. Then we have six inches of dead air space between the tent roof, and then another canvas roof. We have a flat ceiling of canvas and a board floor. We have a door and two windows, and manage to live comfortably."

Uses of Pulp.

It almost as if the old saying, "cotton is king," might be revised to apply to woodpulp. Woodpulp has been used as a substitute for iron, ivory and innumerable kinds of animal and vegetable fibre. As a material for carwheels the manufacturers have found it superior to any kind of metal, being about three times as durable as steel and much more elastic. It has been found available as a material for paving bricks, drain tiling and conduits for lecetric cables. For ivory, which is becoming scarcer every day, cellulose is the best substitute that has yet been found. When properly treated it is practivally proof against heat and moisture, hence it has been found superior to timber as a material for telegraph poles and screws. Cannon, too, and bicycles are made out of woodpulp in Germany and Chicago respectively; while a Frenchman has succeeded in producing a thread from the substance, which he declares can be worked into all sorts of fabrics. A Vienna inventor declares that his woodpulp leather is superior to animal leather in fineness and durability. Among other articles made of woodpulp are boats, canoes, cuspidors, pails, flower-pots, tables, chairs, bureaus, barrels, wagons, horseshoes, and imitation porcelain ware. The manufacture of silk from woodpulp is now an important industry in England and France.—Inventive Age.

Jackie a Great Eater.

Our Jack of the navy is not only a great talker, but a great eater, and in many cases a good share of his $16 a month goes for food to supplement his regular rations. The ration is reckoned at thirty cents a day, and it consists of good, substantial food in what a landsman ashore would consider liberal quantity. Under the regulations, fresh meat and fruit cannot be served oftener than four times a week unless ordered by the surgeon; but this is no privation, for the old tar, accustomed to a diet of hard tack and salt junk, often complains if he is forced to eat soft bread and fresh meat. On all ships some of the rations are commuted—that is, drawn in money. At one time it was in the discretion of the captain to commute any of the sailors' rations, but the regulations now limit commutations to one-fourth of the whole number. — Philadelphia Press.

Pretty Underwear.

The variety of pretty silk and woolen underwear to be had at such reasonable prices, is very tempting to dainty women, yet many refrain from purchasing such on account of their liability to injure in laundrying. If the work is properly done this trouble may be avoided. When ready to begin fill a tub half full of warm water, in which dissolve a fourth of a bar of Ivory Soap, and wash the articles through it with the hands, rinse in warm water, and squeeze, but do not wring. Hang on the line and press while still damp.

ELIZA R. PARKER.

"How do you feed cats?" "Do you mean feed them to keep them or to drive them away?

"Evil Dispositions Are Early Shown."

Just so evil in the blood comes out in shape of scrofula, pimples, etc., in children and young people. Taken in time it can be eradicated by using Hood's Sarsaparilla. In older people, the aftermath of irregular living shows itself in bilious conditions, a heavy head, a foul mouth, a general bad feeling.

It is the blood, the impure blood, friends, which is the real cause. Purify that with Hood's Sarsaparilla and happiness will reign in your family.

Blood Poison—"I lived in a bed of fire for years owing to blood poisoning that followed small pox. It broke out all over my body, itching intensely. Tried doctors and hospitals in vain. I tried Hood's Sarsaparilla. It helped. I kept at it and was entirely cured. I could go on the housetops and shout about it." MRS. J. T. WILLIAMS, Carbondale, Pa.

Scrofula Sores—"My baby at two months had scrofula sores on cheek and arm. Local applications and physicians' medicine did little or no good. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured him permanently. He is now four, with smooth fair skin." MRS. S. S. WROTEN, Farmington, Del.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; non-irritating and the only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Electric Mail Delivery.

In Geneva a novel system for delivering letters in high apartment houses is to be tried. On the ground floor is arranged a cabinet having as many compartments and boxes as there are floors in the house. When a letter is deposited in any box, it makes a contact which rings a bell on the corresponding floor. The bell can only be stopped by the removal of the letter. The same current that rings the bell opens a valve connected with a water tank in the top of the house. Here are located cylinders attached by cords and pulleys to the letter boxes and so arranged that when they are filled with water they will serve to haul up the letter box and its contents to the proper floor. When the box arrives, the letter is automatically dumped into a stationary receptacle and at the same time the cylinder is discharged of its water. The letter box then descends to the lower floor, the bell stops ringing and it remains in position waiting for the next visit of the postman.

Mrs. McKinley is said to receive about two hundred letters a day.

[LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM NO. 29,602]

"Two years ago I was a great sufferer from womb trouble and profuse flowing each month, and tumors would form in the womb. I had four tumors in two years. I went through treatment with doctors, but they did me no good, and I thought I would have to resort to morphine.

Another Tumor Removed by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

"The doctor said that all that could help me was to have an operation and have the womb removed, but I had heard of Mrs. Pinkham's medicine and decided to try it, and wrote for her advice, and after taking her Vegetable Compound the tumors were expelled and I began to get stronger right along, and am as well as ever before. Can truly say that I would never had gotten well had it not been for Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound."—MARY A. STAHL, WATSONTOWN, PA.

What Mrs. Pinkham's Letter Did.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—After following the directions given in your kind letter for the treatment of leucorrhœa, I can say that I have been entirely cured by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's remedies, and will gladly recommend them to my friends.

"Thanking you for your kindness, I am gratefully yours, A. B. DAVIDS, BINGHAMPTON, N. Y."

Lazy Liver

"I have been troubled a great deal with a torpid liver, which produces constipation. I found CASCARETS to be all you claim for them, and secured such relief the first trial, that I purchased another supply and was completely cured. I shall only be too glad to recommend Cascarets whenever the opportunity is presented." J. A. SMITH, 2930 Susquehanna Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.
... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 320

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE EMINENT DIVINE'S SUNDAY DISCOURSE.

Subject: "Dishonest Transactions"—One of the Crying Evils of Modern Life is the Abuse of Trust—Beware of the Web of Peculation—Advice to Business Men.

TEXT: "Whose trust shall be a spider's web."—Job viii. 14.

The two most skillful architects in all the world are the bee and the spider. The one puts up a sugar manufactory and the other builds a slaughter house for flies. On a bright summer morning when the sun comes out and shines upon the spider's web, bedecked with dew, the gossamer structure seems bright enough for a suspension bridge for aerial beings to cross on. But alas for the poor fly which in the latter part of that very day ventures on it and is caught and dungeoned and destroyed! The fly was informed that it was a free bridge and would cost nothing, but at the other end of the bridge the toll paid was its own life. The next day there comes down a strong wind, and away go the web and the marauding spider and the victimized fly. So delicate are the silken threads of the spider's web that many thousands of them are put together before they become visible to the human eye, and it takes 4,000,000 of them to make a thread as large as the human hair. Most cruel as well as most ingenious is the spider. A prisoner in the Bastille, France, had one so trained that at the sound of the violin it every day came for its meal of flies. The author of my text, who was a leading scientist of his day, had no doubt watched the voracious process of this one insect with another and saw spider and fly swept down with the same broom or scattered by the same wind. Alas that the world has so many designing spiders and victimized flies!

There has not been a time when the utter and black irresponsibility of many men having the financial interests of others in charge has been more evident than in these last few years. The bankruptcy of banks and disappearance of administrators with the funds of large estates and the disordered accounts of United States officials have sometimes made a pestilence of crime that solemnizes every thoughtful man and woman and leads every philanthropist and Christian to ask, What shall be done to stay the plague? There is ever and anon a monsoon of swindle abroad, a typhoon, a sirocco. I sometimes ask myself if it would not be better for men making wills to bequeath the property directly to the executors and officers of the court and appoint the widows and orphans a committee to see that the former got all that did not belong to them. The simple fact is that there are a large number of men sailing yachts and driving fast horses and members of expensive clubhouses and controlling country seats who are not worth a dollar if they return to others their just rights. Under some sudden reverse they fail, and with afflicted air seem to retire from the world and seem almost ready for monastic life, when in two or three years they blossom out again, having compromised with their creditors—that is, paid them nothing but regret, and the only difference between the second chapter of prosperity and the first is that their pictures are Murillos instead of Kensetts and their horses go a mile in twenty seconds less than their predecessors, and instead of one county seat they have three. I have watched and have noticed that nine out of ten of those who fail in what is called high life have more means after than before the failure, and in many of the cases failure is only a stratagem to escape the payment of honest debts and put the world off the track while they practice a large swindle. There is something woefully wrong in the fact that these things are possible.

First of all, I charge the blame on careless, indifferent bank directors and boards having in charge great financial institutions. It ought not to be possible for a president or cashier or prominent officer of a banking institution to swindle it year after year without detection. I will undertake to say that if these frauds are carried on for two or three years without detection either the directors are partners in the infamy and pocket part of the theft or they are guilty of a culpable neglect of duty for which God will hold them as responsible as He holds the acknowledged defrauders. What right have prominent business men to allow their names to be published as directors in a financial institution so that unsophisticated people are thereby induced to deposit their money in or buy the scrip thereof when they, the published directors, are doing nothing for the safety of the institution? It is a case of deception most reprehensible. Many people with a surplus of money, not needed for immediate use, although it may be a little further on indispensable, are without friends competent to advise them, and they are guided solely by the character of the men whose names are associated with the institution. When the crash came and with the overthrow of the banks went the small earnings and limited fortunes of widows and orphans and the helplessly aged, the directors stood with idiotic stare, and to the inquiry of the frenzied depositors and stockholders who had lost their all, and to the arraignment of an indignant public, had nothing to say except: "We thought it was all right. We did not know there was anything wrong going on." It was their duty to know. They stood in a position which deluded the people with the idea that they were carefully observant. Calling themselves directors, they did not direct. They had opportunity of auditing accounts and inspecting the books. No time to do so? Then they had no business to accept the position. It seems to be the pride of some moneyed men to be directors in a great many institutions, and all they know is whether or not they get their dividends regularly, and their names are used as decoy ducks to bring others near enough to be made game of. What first of all is needed is that 500 bank directors and insurance company directors resign or attend to their business as directors. The business world will be full of fraud just as long as fraud is so easy. When you arrest the president and secretary of a bank for an embezzlement carried on for many years, be sure to have plenty of sheriffs out the same day to arrest all the directors. They are guilty either of neglect or complicity.

We must especially deplore the misfortunes of banks in various parts of this country in that they damage the banking institution, which is the great convenience of the centuries and indispensable to commerce and the advance of nations. With one hand it blesses the lender, and with the other it blesses the borrower. On their shoulders are the interests of private individuals and great corporations. In them are the great arteries through which run the currents of the nation's life. They have been the resources of the thousands of financiers in days of business exigency. They stand for accommodation, for facility, for individual, State and national relief. At their head and in their management there are as much interest and moral worth as in any class of men, perhaps more. How nefarious, then, the behavior of those who bring disrepute upon this venerable, benignant and God honored institution.

We also deplore abuse of trust funds because the abusers fly in the face of divine goodness which seems determined to bless this land. We are having a series of unexampled national harvests. The wheat gamblers get hold of the wheat, and the corn gamblers get hold of the corn. The full tide of God's mercy toward this land is put back by those great dikes of dishonest resistance. When God provides enough food and clothing to feed and apparel this whole nation like princes, the scramble of dishonest men to get more than their share, and get it at all hazards, keeps everything shaking with uncertainty and everybody asking "What next?" Every week makes new revelations. How many more bank presidents and bank cashiers have been speculating with other people's money, and how many more bank directors are in imbecile silence, letting the perfidy go on, the great and patient God only knows! My opinion is that we have got near the bottom. The wind has been pricked from the great bubble of American speculation. The men who thought that the judgment day was at least 5000 years off found it in 1893 or 1897 or 1896. And this nation has been taught that men must keep their hands out of other people's pockets. Great businesses built on borrowed capital have been obliterated, and men who had nothing have lost all they had. I believe we are on a higher career of prosperity than this land has ever seen, if, and if, and if.

If the first men, and especially Christian men, will learn never to speculate upon borrowed capital—if you have a mind to take your own money and turn it into kites to fly them over every common in the United States, you do society no wrong, except when you tumble your helpless children into the poorhouse for the public to take care of. But you have no right to take the money of others and turn it into kites. There is one word that has deluded more people into bankruptcy than any other word in commercial life, and that is the word borrow. That one word is responsible for all the defalcations and embezzlements and financial consternations of the last twenty years. When executors conclude to speculate with the funds of an estate committed to their charge, they do not purloin; they say they only borrow. When a banker makes an overdraft upon his institution, he does not commit a theft; he only borrows.

If I had only a worldly weapon to use on this subject, I would give you the fact, fresh from the highest authority, that ninety per cent. of those who go into wild speculation lose all, but I have a better warning than a worldly warning. From the place where men have perished—body, mind, soul—stand off, stand off! Abstract pulpit discussion must step aside on this question. Faith and repentance are absolutely necessary, but faith and repentance are no more doctrines of the Bible than commercial integrity. "Render to all their dues." "Owe no man anything." And while I mean to preach faith and repentance, more and more to preach them, I do not mean to spend any time in chasing the Hittites and Jebusites and Girgashites of Bible times when there are so many evils right around us destroying men and women for time and for eternity. The greatest evangelistic preacher the world ever saw, a man who died for his evangelism—peerless Paul—wrote to the Romans, "Provide things honest in the sight of all men;" wrote to the Corinthians, "Do that which is honest;" wrote to the Philippians, "Whatsoever things are honest;" wrote to the Hebrews, "Willing in all things to live honestly." The Bible says that faith without works is dead, which, being liberally translated, means that if your business life does not correspond with your profession your religion is a humbug.

Gathered in all religious assemblages there are many who have trust funds. It is a compliment to you that you have been so intrusted, but I charge you, in the presence of God and the world, be as careful of the property of others as you are careful of your own. Above all, keep your own private account at the bank separate from your account as trustee of an estate or trustee of an institution. That is the point at which thousands of people make shipwreck. They get the property of others mixed up with their own property; they put it into investment, and away it all goes, and they cannot return that which they borrowed. Then comes the explosion, and the money market is shaken, and the press denounces, and the church thunders expulsion. You have no right to use the property of others, except for their advantage, nor without consent, unless they are minors. If with their consent you invest their property as well as you can and it is all lost, you are not to blame. You did the best you could. But do not come into the delusion which has ruined so many men of thinking because a thing is in their possession therefore it is theirs. You have a solemn trust that God has given you. In any assemblage there may be some who have misappropriated trust funds. Put them back, or if you have so hopelessly involved them that you cannot put them back confess the whole thing to those whom you have wronged and you will sleep better nights and you will have the better chance for your soul. What a sad thing it would be if after you are dead your administrator should find out from the account books or from the lack of vouchers that you are not only bankrupt in estate, but that you lost your soul! If all the trust funds that have been misappropriated should suddenly fly to their owners and all the property that has been purloined should suddenly go back to its owners, it would crush into ruin every city in America.

A missionary in one of the islands of the Pacific preached on dishonesty, and the next morning he looked out of his window and he saw his yard full of goods of all kinds. He wondered and asked the cause of all this. "Well," said the natives, "our gods that we have been worshiping permit us to steal; but according to what you said yesterday, the God of heaven and earth will not allow this. So we bring back all these goods and we ask you to help us in taking them to the places where they belong." If next Sabbath all the ministers in America should preach sermons on the abuse of trust funds and on the evils of purloining, and the sermons were all blessed of God and regulations were made that all these things should be taken to the city halls, it would not be long before every city hall in America would be crowded from cellar to cupola.

Let me say in the most emphatic manner to all young men, dishonesty will never pay. An abbot wanted to buy a piece of ground and the owner would not sell it, but the owner finally consented to let it to him until he could raise one crop, and the abbot sowed acorns, a crop of 200 years! And I tell you, young man, that the dishonesties which you plant in your heart and life will seem to be very insignificant, but they will grow up until they will overshadow you with horrible darkness, overshadow all time and all eternity. It will not be a crop for 200 years, but a crop for everlasting ages.

I have also a word of comfort for all who suffer from the malfeasance of others, and every honest man, woman and child does suffer from what goes on in financial scampdom. Society is so bound together that all the misfortunes which good people suffer in business matters come from the misdeeds of others. Bear up under distress, strong in God. He will see you through, though your misfortunes should be centupled. Scientists tell us that a column of air forty-five miles in height rests on every man's head and shoulders. But that is nothing compared with the pressure that business life has put upon many of you. God made up His mind long ago how many or how few dollars it would be best for you to have. Trust to His appointment. The door will soon open to let you out and let you up. What shock of delight for men who for thirty years have been in business anxiety when they shall suddenly awake in everlasting holiday! On the maps of the Arctic regions there are two places whose names are remarkable, given, I suppose, by some polar expedition—Cape Farewell and Thank God Harbor. At this last the Polaris wintered in 1871 and the Tigress in 1873. Some ships have passed the cape, yet never reached the harbor. But from what I know of many of you I have concluded that, though your voyage of life may be very rough, run into by icebergs on this side and icebergs on that, you will in due time reach Cape Farewell, and there bid goodbye to all annoyances, and soon after drop anchor in the calm and imperturbable waters of Thank God Harbor. "There the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest."

Bowling Round the World.

Probably many readers will be surprised to learn that a cricket ball leaves the hand of a fast bowler at a speed equal to that of an express train.

Some time ago a test was made by means of electric screens of the rate of bowling of Turner, the famous Australian bowler. It was found, as the result of a series of trials, that the ball traversed the distance between the wickets at the rate of over fifty miles an hour. As Richardson is a still swifter bowler than Turner, it is safe to estimate his highest speed at a mile a minute.

If it were possible, therefore, to have a line of bowlers, placed at suitable intervals, and each one delivering his ball when his predecessor's ball reached him, the distance between London and Leeds could be covered in four hours with ease, and the circuit of the earth at the equator in less than twenty-one days.

Teeth Made of Paper.

The paper teeth made in Germany—that is artificial teeth for human use, manufactured from paper pulp instead of porcelain and other materials that are usually selected for making our imitation masticators—are said to be very satisfactory.

"What is raised mostly in damp climates?" asked the teacher. "Umbrellas," replied Johnny.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

"What's a dog pound, papa?" "Sixteen ounces. Now keep still."

How's This.

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Football was a crime in England during the reign of Henry VIII.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

At Swedish weddings, among the middle classes, the bridegroom carries a whip. This is an emblem of his authority in the domestic circle.

To Cure A Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

We live also by love. He who loves no one and is loved by no one, is only half alive. We need the daily bread of human affection.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

Effective Means.

Bulgaria is going to take effective means to increase its population. For every son born beyond a minimum number, twenty francs will be paid not only to the father, but to the mother also. A soldier showing a dozen sons will receive a pension large enough to support him, and besides a decoration. The same reward will go to his wife.

IS YOUR HAIR TURNING GRAY?

What does your mirror say? Does it tell you of some little streaks of gray? Are you pleased? Do your friends of the same age show this loss of power also?

Just remember that gray hair never becomes darker without help, while dark hair rapidly becomes gray when once the change begins.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

will bring back to your hair the color of youth. It never fails. It is just as sure as that heat melts snow, or that water quenches fire.

It cleanses the scalp also and prevents the formation of dandruff. It feeds and nourishes the bulbs of the hair making them produce a luxuriant growth. It stops the hair from falling out and gives a fine soft finish to the hair as well.

We have a book on the Hair and Scalp which you may obtain free upon request.

If you do not obtain all the benefits you expected from the use of the Vigor, write the Doctor about it.

Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

Ivory Soap, because of its purity, is especially valuable for bathing the skin of infants and very young children.

Particular care should be taken to wash the children's clothing in Ivory Soap. The garments will be whiter, cleaner and sweeter. The lather of "Ivory" is clean. There is no oil or grease in it.

IVORY SOAP IS 99 44/100 PER CENT. PURE.

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The Value of a Trade.

I remember years ago, when I was a very young man, writes Foster Coates, meeting John Roach, the great shipbuilder, in his shipyard at Chester, Pa. I remember, too, what he said then about the value of a trade to a boy.

"Young man," he said, laying his great, broad hand on my shoulder, and looking at me earnestly with his keen, steel-blue Irish eyes, "next to a clear conscience, a trade is as good a thing as any young man can have in this country. You can carry it with you all your life long; you have to pay neither rent nor taxes upon it, and it will help you around a sharp corner when most other things will fail."

I have never forgotten that utterance from a man who started in life—after landing in New York from Ireland—as helper to a machinist, who became the leading shipbuilder of his time, and who, up to the hour he was stricken with a fatal illness, could take the place of any of his workmen, whether it was a man driving rivets or an expert putting together the most delicate parts of a steamship's machinery.

Something very like what John Roach said, I heard another great man, who is now dead, say. This was Peter Cooper, a man of whom American boys cannot know too much, and whom they certainly cannot too much admire.

"If I had my way," said the venerable philanthropist, on the occasion to which I refer, "I would give every boy a trade. Then I would have him stick to it, love it and be good to it. If he does, it will be good to him."

Hot Water in Arizona Wells.

The wells in parts of Arizona have recently become producers of hot water, and apprehension is felt by many of the residents of the region affected that they are about to become participants in a grand volcanic drama. In some of the wells the temperature of the water rose twenty degrees in a single night. In a few the phenomenon disappeared soon after its appearance. In a majority of the cases, however, the wells fairly steamed from their newly-acquired heat. The first known of this curious state of affairs was a report that the wells at Maricopa, on the Southern Pacific Railroad, thirty miles south of Phoenix, had suddenly become hot.

It was four days thereafter that the phenomenon first was noticed a dozen miles west of the city. A test at one well showed a temperature of nearly one hundred degrees. No difference is noted in wells in the immediate vicinity of Phoenix.

The line of subterranean heat wave follows the general direction of the Sierra Estrella Mountains, a volcanic chain lying immediately south of the Gila River. Thence it appears to continue on in the direction of the Harqua Hala Mountains, near which are a number of large and modern volcanic cones and hills of drifted volcanic ash. Further to the east the lava flows are so geologically modern as to have overwhelmed in a number of places the cliff dwellings of the ancients.

A Primitive Method of Operation.

The simplest public railroad now operated is thought to be one between Atami and Odawara, in Japan. It is a narrow-gauge road, and is run by man power. The cars have seats for four persons each, who sit back to back. A train consists of two or three cars, and is drawn up hill by half a dozen coolies; at the top of the incline the coolies jump on the platforms and the train runs down to the terminus by gravity, with the speed of an express. It is said there has never been an accident on this road.

FOR 14 CENTS

We wish to gain this year 250,000 new customers, and hence offer

1 Pkg.	13 Day Radish,	10c
1 Pkg.	Early Ripe Cabbage,	10c
1 "	Earliest Red Beet,	10c
1 "	Long Lightning Cucumber	10c
1 "	Salzer's Best Lettuce,	15c
1 "	California Fig Tomato,	20c
1 "	Early Dinner Onion,	20c
3 "	Brilliant Flower Seeds,	15c
Worth $1.00, for 14 cents,		$1.00

Above 10 pkgs. worth $1.00, we will mail you free, together with our great Plant and Seed Catalogue upon receipt of this notice & 14c postage. We invite your trade and know when you once try Salzer's seeds you will never get along without them. Onion Seed 60c, and up a lb. Potatoes at $1.20 a Bbl. Catalog alone 5c. No. 40

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, Wis.

There will always be a few people to linger on the outskirts of success and tell about how much better they could have done.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

A curbed temper is a noble steed to ride; an uncurbed temper is a wild horse that drags us at his heels.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

If a man is easily discouraged he will languish in obscurity.

For Whooping Cough, Piso's Cure is a successful remedy.—M. P. DIETER, 67 Throop Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1894.

"You say she is a business woman. What business is she interested in?" "Oh, everybody's."

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

No one with proper pride will admit that he is a physical wreck, save in a suit for damages.

IF THE DAMP AND CHILL

PENETRATE, LOOK OUT FOR AN ATTACK OF

SCIATICA.

BUT DEEP AS THE SCIATIC NERVE IS

ST. JACOBS OIL

WILL PENETRATE AND QUIET ITS RACKING PAIN.

The Potash Question.

A thorough study of the subject has proven that crop failures can be prevented by using fertilizers containing a **large percentage** of Potash; no plant can grow without Potash.

We have a little book on the subject of Potash, written by authorities, that we would like to send to every farmer, free of cost, if he will only write and ask for it.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
93 Nassau St., New York.

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Largest Assortment in the World. All kinds of Books for Home Amusements, including 100 New Plays Just Issued. Charades, Reciters, Children's Plays, Negro Plays, Dialogues, Mrs. Jarley's Wax Works, Fairy Plays, Paper Scenery, Plays for Male Characters only, Tableaux Vivants, Make-Up Materials, Amateur's Guide to the Stage, Guide to Selecting Plays, "How to Make Up."

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FITS STOPPED FREE Permanently Cured. Insanity Prevented by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER

Positive cure for all Nervous Diseases, Fits, Epilepsy, Spasms and St. Vitus' Dance. Nervousness after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges only when received. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Institute of Medicine,

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box D, Atlanta, Ga.

B N U 8

WANTED—Case of bad health that R I P A N S will not benefit. Send 5 cts. to Ripans Chemical Co., New York, for 10 samples and 1000 testimonials.

OPIUM MORPHINE, LAUDANUM AND ALCOHOL HABITS CURE GUARANTEED. Sanitarium or Home Treatment. I. E. HAMILTON, M.D., FRANKLIN SQUARE, BALTIMORE, Maryland.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Feb. 23.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce that T. F. Kennedy, of State College, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Sheriff, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that Samuel Harpster, Jr., of Ferguson township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Sheriff, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that Cyrus Brungard, of Millheim Borough, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Sheriff, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

Register.

We are authorized to announce that W. J. Carlin, of Miles township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Register, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that G. F. Weaver, of Gregg township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Register, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

Commissioner.

We are authorized to announce that Daniel Heckman, of Benner township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Commissioner, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

Treasurer.

We are authorized to announce that J. Toner Lucas, of Mosnannon, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Treasurer, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

Broom dealers held a meeting in Chicago and decided to advance broom corn $30 per ton, which means up with the price of brooms.

The Quay senatorial fight is in the same old rut. The boss is 13 short.

The joint session on Saturday was a "heavy" one—fifteen votes were present, of these Quay received 10, George A. Jenks 4, and Dalzell 1.

Quay will not be elected.

Faure, the President of France, died early last week. On Saturday the national assembly elected M. Emile Loubet president of the Republic to succeed President Faure, deceased. The assembly convened at Versailles at 1 o'clock, and only one ballot was necessary. Loubet receiving 483 votes to 270 for M. Meline.

Such states as can't bring about an election of senators might learn a lesson from France whose president, Faure, died beginning of last week and on Saturday the assembly met and on 1st ballot another president, Loubet, was elected. There are no flies on these Frenchmen.

The estimate of losses to the cattle and sheep interests caused by the recent storms in Colorado made by State Veterinarian Charles Gressmell, reaches a total of $200,000, covering 4,200 head of cattle and 47,500 head to sheep. A large number of sheep and cattle were killed in Wyoming and Northern New Mexico at the same time.

There was a demonstration in Boston last week which was attended by the President and the members of his cabinet. When secretary Alger passed along in his carriage he was saluted by the cry of "beef! beef!" When a regiment of soldiers passed where Gen. Miles stood, three hearty cheers greeted the hero.

Gen. Miles, in a letter to the Cincinnati Post, in reply to a criticism of Dr. S. P. Conner, member of the War investigating commission:

"Replying to your inquiry: In 36 years' continuous service I am unconscious of having neglected or exceeded my duty to superiors in command, or the brave men under my command, or to my country. I shall continue to do what I believe to be for the best interests of our country, and I hope, protect the health, life and honor of those who risk all for their country and its people."

The beef trust put in a heavy check to aid McKinley's election, the contribution was $665,000 more than the sugar trust, the coal-oil trust or any of the organizations that were terrorized at the idea of a possible victory for Bryan. The beef trust's large contribution helped to elect Mr. McKinley. And the beef trust's beef killed more of our soldiers than Spanish bullets. Gen. Eagan gives the beef trust war contracts whereby it could work off all its old damaged stock on the government without fear of punishment and thereby clear two million dollars.

Ballot reform is demanded on all sides. Mr. Martin has made a move in this direction in the senate, and representative Keator in the house. Keator's bill insures absolute secrecy of the ballot, and under its provisions voters can vote without risk of mistake, while the candidates of two parties have equal chance to receive the votes of their supporters. It is in these three points that the act of 1893 is defective. Under section 26 of the act of 1893 it frequently happens that men who are able to mark their ballots have been permitted, and even required to take others in the booth with them in order to prevent the secrecy of the ballot. In the Keator bill the circle is abolished. It is this circle which causes so many uncertainties and mistakes, and if a ballot can be marked in two ways many attempts are made to use both at the same time, and thus votes are lost or thrown out as imperfect. A cross is to be put at each name voted for.

On account of our new island possessions the army is to be increased. The bill as it passed the House provides for an increase of the regular army to 100,000 men, leaving it discretionary with the President to reduce it to 62,000. This is the administration bill which Mr. McKinley says must pass or he will call an extra session of congress, and Secretary Alger declares must pass or the volunteers will be kept in service even after their terms of enlistment have expired. The Democrats propose a substitute which fixes the army for two years at 62,000 men and the enlisting of natives of the several islands acquired to the number of 35,000 men. On this bill the fiercest legislative battle of the session is expected, as it will bring up the whole question of emperialism and colonial empire.

The administration mouthpieces allege our income from the Philippines would exceed the expenditures. Congressman Bartlet, Dem., (Ga.) nipped this assertion, by the statement that the greatest revenue Spain had ever been able to obtain from the Philippines under the heaviest system of taxation was $12,000,000. We now had 20,000 soldiers in those islands. Within a short time there would be 25,000. This army of soldiers would cost at least $25,000,000, so that if we were able to exact as much tribute as Spain we would still be losers by the holding of the islands to the extent of $13,000,000 a year. Mr. Bartlett showed that in eight out of ten cases Great Britain's colonies cost the British government more than it obtained.

Another batch of new offices is on the legislative carpet. A few days ago Mr. Clark offered a bill creating the office of assistant district attorney in all counties having a population of less than 150,000 inhabitants and providing that where the court of quarter sessions is of the opinion that such an officer is necessary he shall be paid from the funds of the county for which he is appointed.

Of course in most of counties the court would appoint lawyers of scant clientage who had done political dirty work for which such a plum would serve as a reward. Bills have now been introduced to create the following new and unnecessary offices:

Six of eight additional president judges;

Some eighty "county court" judges;

Some seventy assistant district attorneys;

Forty new positions about the state capitol.

Total expense of this new bill of fare, about $500,000 per year.

TO SALT THE COUNTIES.

The county authorities are becoming alarmed over the recommendation of Governor Stone to take revenues from the counties to pay for some of the machine's steals at Harrisburg, which would largely increase taxation in every township. Mr. Hosack, of Allegheny, has offered a bill to meet the governor's recommendation. His bill proposes to thus get enough revenue to cover the treasury deficiency, and appropriate from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000 for the new capitol, which is to cost $5,000,000. The bill would furnish nearly $4,000,000, and proposes to suspend for 1899 and 1900 the provision of the existing revenue act which compels the State Treasurer to return to counties three-fourths of the personal property tax collected in their localities. The proportion of personal tax returned to counties last year amounted to nearly $2,000,000.

So we go, and many vote so.

A Bit of Desirable Information.

What is a first, second, third and fourth class postoffice? is a question that is frequently asked. A first-class postoffice is one where the gross receipts are $40,000 and upwards; a second-class is one where the receipts run from $8,000 to $40,000; a third-class office is one in which the receipts run from $1,000 to $18,000; all other offices are fourth-class. Before an office can have a free delivery the receipts must be $10,000 or more. The president appoints the first, second and third-class postmasters, although he usually sublets the job to the fourth assistant postmaster-general.

An Honest Remedy for La Grippe.

George W. Waitt of South Gardiner, Me., says: "I have had the worst cough, cold, chills and grip and have taken lots of trash of no account but profit to the vender. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the only thing that has done any good whatever. I have used one 50-cent bottle and the chills, cold and grip have all left me. I congratulate the manufacturers of an honest medicine." For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

THE SENATE FIGHT.

Congressman Sibley in Harrisburg to Help Along the McCarrell Bill.

COL. GUFFEY'S WISE LEADERSHIP

Both Guffey and Jenks Reply to Sibley's Statement—The Democrats Doing Great Work—Great Interest Manifested Over Quay's Approaching Trial—The End of Political Serfdom Near at Hand.

(Special Correspondence.)

Harrisburg, Feb. 20.—Unusual excitement characterized last week in legislative circles in this city. The great storm added to it by keeping scores of legislators from the city and increasing the anxiety and feeling between the warring factions of the Republican party. The Quay Republican state machine is both badly rattled and badly racked, and it's collapse is not far distant. There are premonetary symptoms that it will shortly be reduced to scrap iron. The sledge hammer blows of the Democracy, faithful to the end, will be responsible for its demolition.

There has also been no little excitement in the Democratic camp, to which Hon. Joseph C. Sibley contributed very largely. Mr. Sibley is a picturesque gentleman, both in politics and out of it, but when he runs afoul of Colonel James M. Guffey and the stalwart Democratic organization he is compelled to quit working and go to speech making. This is what he did last week, when deserted and alone, after his attempt to get hold of the Democratic organization, he turned to and made a stump speech which he put in pamphlet form, and which the Quay machine is now distributing by tons all over the commonwealth.

SIBLEYS WORK FOR QUAY.

It is a regretable thing to discuss the short comings of any man as able, prominent and wealthy as is Hon. Joseph C. Sibley, but his open efforts to aid Senator Quay by trying to induce Democrats to turn against their party interests and party traditions and vote for the nefareous McCarroll bill, make him a subject for discussion. More than this, Mr. Sibley has brought himself to the parting of the ways with Colonel Guffey, Hon. George A. Jenks and other stalwarts who are Democrats, not because they hope to help themselves, but the party. Mr. Sibley is interested in Democracy just as he used to be interested in Republicanism, Greenbackism, Populism and every other politicalism because it will help advance the ambitions of Joseph C. Sibley.

Mr. Sibley came to Harrisburg to work for the McCarroll bill, and against Democratic interests. It is generally believed that Mr. Sibley, with some assistance from Hon. W. F. Harrity, hoped to entangle the Democratic organization, disrupt it and after ousting Colonel Guffey, obtain control of it himself, and thus secure the national delegates and the nomination for the vice presidency next time. But Mr. Sibley found himself solitary and alone here in Harrisburg. He did not leave a dinge in the Democratic line. The newspapers, Democratic and Republican, made fun of his efforts, until at last he was forced in his own defense to come out in the elaborate statement mentioned above, and which is being circulated by Quay's news bureau.

The reason why Sibley should help Quay is apparent. Quay hates Republican Congressman Charley Stone, of the Warren district, because Stone insisted on being a candidate for governor against the bosses' wishes. Quay determined to beat him Stone, if he could, and through his friends in that district helped Sibley to the nomination. Of course Sibley thinks he ought to repay Quay even if it does partly wreck the Democracy and throw on its shoulders the odium of sending Quay back to the senate for six years more and keeping the Quay machine in power in the state to grind the life out of the Democracy like the car of Juggernaut. No sooner had Sibley issued his address than National Committeeman Guffey in his quiet, forceful, but dignified way replied to it, as follows:

GUFFEY ANSWERS SIBLEY.

"The views of Mr. Sibley on the situation at Harrisburg, so carefully and elaborately prepared, if they did not refer to me personally, need no reply from me. It is true that last week I invited Mr. Sibley and a number of other gentlemen for a conference. It is true that I met Mr. Sibley personally in Pittsburg 24 hours before he reached Harrisburg on his first trip. It is also true that I agreed only to one portion of his typewritten plan—that is to substitute for two ballots the names of two other Democrats, to be agreed upon to be ballotted for one day each, and in case of no election to return to Mr. Jenks.

"But I did not agree to the proposition to have the Democrats retire from the joint assembly in case Mr. Jenks or any other Democrat voted for was not elected, as proposed by Mr. Sibley.

"Much stress has been laid upon my invitation to Mr. Sibley. I was inviting Democrats to the conference with a view of learning the general judgment of prominent men of our party and with the hope that whatever policy the majority deemed best to adopt would be conqurred in by all. In no other way can a party policy be formulated. If certain men will persist in adhering to individual opinions in face of the fact that a great majority of their colleagues do not agree with them, the result could not be other than complete party disorganization.

"We have had a well defined plan of action agreed upon early in January, strictly in accord with the Altoona platform and the principles upon which the campaign was fought. They have been eminently successful. I do not believe there is a member in either house who is not sincerely in accord with the situation that would endanger this straightforward and manly course.

"The very foundation of the Altoona platform pledged the Democratic party to prevent the further success of Quayism. Any move we made at variance with that platform would be un-Democratic under the circumstances. We must not either directly or indirectly contribute in any way to the return of Senator Quay. The withdrawal of the Democratic representatives, to my mind, would be un-Democratic."

JINKS AFTER SIBLEY.

Hon. George A. Jenks, Democratic candidate for United States senator, in commenting on Mr. Sibley's foolish movements and words, in his brief but convincing way, said:

"We are in good shape, and I see no reason to invite disaster by making an unnecessary move. You know a man needs no medicine when he is not ill. Mr. Sibley is perhaps entirely honest in his convictions, but the best of men sometimes get a wrong idea."

Here are the expressions of the real leaders of the Democracy, the men whose names are synomous with good judgment, cool headiness and superb leadership. No one in the party has seen fit to criticise the magnificent management of the Democratic organization by Colonel Guffey, until Mr. Sibley stepped into the arena. If it were a question solely within the party there could be no fault found with Mr. Sibley's work, but when it is clearly in the way of helping Senator Quay, and to pay Mr. Sibley's personal debts to the Republican boss and dictator, his conduct becomes objectionable in the eyes of every thorough paced Democrat.

That Sibley was trying to get the Democrats to vote for Quay is shown by the following: The principal backer of Sibley in his congressional fight was Mr. P. C. Boyle, the editor of the Oil City Derrick, a friend of Senator Quays, and one of the best known newspaper men in the state. Mr. Boyle came to Harrisburg with Mr. Sibley, or about the time that Sibley arrived here. Several days after an editorial appeared in Mr. Boyle's paper in which he declared that Mr. Sibley was doing the right thing in trying to persuade Democrats to vote for Senator Quay and thus end the deadlock.

It is hinted here that Mr. Sibley will come to Harrisburg again this week and attempt to have the Democratic caucus called and release them from voting for Mr. Jenks. It is possible that Sibley wants a complimentary vote himself for United States senator. But all of this is also done to embarras Colonel Guffey and hurt Mr. Jenks. and assist Sibley to get his clutches on the organization if he can.

WHY JENKS WAS NOT ELECTED.

It is becoming more apparent every day why Mr. Jenks was not elected governor in November. It was the foolish belief of the better element of both Democrats and Republicans that the Democratic organization and its candidate, Mr. Jenks, were simply an auxiliary to the Quay machine. It was the Quay machine that started and fostered and spread this suspicion so that it might weaken Jenks and elect Stone. All this is apparent now.

The superb leadership and straightforward Democracy of Colonel Guffey and Mr. Jenks, and the organization itself, are putting all these suspicions to rest. Not a man in the state, Democrat or Republican, dare impugn the motives of the Democratic leaders or the Democratic members of house or senate, who are the visible representatives, in action, of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania. And the prediction is here made that if this legislature adjourns without selecting a United States senator and the case is carried before the people of the state the next nUited States snator will be a Democrat.

Great interest is manifested here in the approaching trial of Quay, which is set for the 27th inst. Some very remarkable revelations in the way of testimony are anticipated. If half of what is rumored is true the state will be paralyzed by the extent of the conspiracy against the people and the treasury.

You invite disappointment when you experiment. De Witt's Little Early Risers are pleasant, easy, thorough little pills. They cure constipation and sick headache just as sure as you take them; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

Roll of Honor.

High School—°Mary Foreman, °Ralph Boozer, Fred Christine, John Hosterman, Claude Stahl.

Grammar School, D. W. Geiss teacher—Calvin Christine, °John Knarr, Marion Miller.

Secondary School, F. A. Foreman, teacher—Harvey Barner, Rufus Rearick, °Esther Foreman, Lelia Hoyett, °Grace Crawford, Mary Saul, Pearl Arney, °Elsie Rearick, °Bertha Stroemeier, °Blanche Rowe.

Primary School, Miss A. Bartholomew, teacher—°Jodie Rearick, °Harry Miller.

Resolutions of Respect.

Whereas, God in his Providence called on the 10th of January, 1899, from our midst to a higher life, Mrs. Wm. M. Allison, a memeer of the Presbyterian church of Spring Mills, and an efficient worker in its Sabbath school, also a member of the Sinking Creek Missionary Society, which passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we bow in submission to Him who doeth all things well, knowing that our loss is her eternal gain, knowing that she has entered into the rest prepared for believers.

Re olved, That though we sorrow at the loss of a faithful member, we find consolation in the thought that all is well with her.

Resolved, That in view of the broken ties in the home she has left, we tender the bereaved family our warmest Christian sympathy.

Resolved, That these resolutions be recorded on the minutes of the Society, a copy be sent to the family, and that they be published in the local papers.

MRS. WM. GOODHART.
MRS. F. H. VAN VALZAH.
MRS. G. P. REARICK.

SALE REGISTER.

MARCH 10—James Durst, two miles east of Centre Hall; 4 horses, 6 cows, 4 short-horn bulls, 6 steers, lot of young cattle, lot of hogs and shoats, 9 head of sheep, binder, mower, ⅞ interest of 35 acres grain in ground, wagons and other farm implements and household good-; Wm. Goheen, Auc't.

MARCH 14—W. F. Bradford, Executor of Wm. Bradford, dec'd, at Old Fort; 8 horses, 2 colts, 10 cows, 4 short-horn bulls, 16 head of young cattle, 40 head of sheep, lot of hogs and shoats, binder, mowers, wagons, buggies and other farm implements and household goods. Wm. Goheen, Auc't.

MARCH 16.—Hiram Durst, 2½ miles east of Centre Hall; 80 head of live stock, including three short horn bulls, binders, mowers, wagons, and a large lot of farm implements, etc. Wm. Goheen, auct.

MARCH 17.—At the residence of Mrs. Eva Strohm, Tusseyville; horse, cows, buggy, wagon, household goods, etc.

MARCH 21—Andrew Corman, 1½ mile north of Spring Mills; 6 horses, 2 shorthorn bulls, 2 holstein bulls, 1 guernsey bull, 5 milch cows, lot of young cattle, lot of hogs, binder, mower, drill, and all kinds of farm implements. Sale at 9 o'clock. Jas. Leitzell, Auc't.

MARCH 23—M. L. Rishell, executor of Geo. Krape, dec'd. 1¾ miles north-west of Spring Mills; cows, buggy, household goods and other articles. Sale at 1 o'clock sharp.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of Daniel T. Wieland, late of Harris township, deceased, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned they would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

J. M. WIELAND,
F. E. WIELAND,
C. P. WIELAND,
Executors.

feb16-6t

Bartges' Photo Gallery.

Having purchased the latest photo apparatus and refitted the gallery throughout, patrons can now secure first-class and up-to-date work at same prices as for the less modern.

Cabinets, Mantellos, ...and Florentines

All sizes and styles of photos furnished. Crayon Work, Pastel and India Ink, and Water Colors supplied, at prices guaranteed to be lower than others. Out-door views a specialty.

Carbons guaranteed as good as the best from $1 75 to $3.00.

T. C. BARTGES,
Centre Hall.
Gallery in Kreamer building. feb92m

THE MIFFLINBURG STEAM LAUNDRY

Mifflinburg, Pa.

Wesley Kleckner, Proprietor.

We use the soap that tackles the dirt and not the shirt.

Linen sent to this laundry is washed white, not whitewashed.

Collars and Cuffs Laundered with..

SMOOTH IVORY-LIKE EDGES.:

"Union Finish."

The Top Notch in Laundry Art

High Gloss or Dull Finish.

Clay W. Reesman,
Agent for Centre Hall.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEG

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINS AND EQUIPMENT.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE, with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BIOLOGY, BOTANY and ZOOLOGY. Original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. { CIVIL ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING; MECHNICAL ENGINEERING MINING ENGINEERING; } These courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
5. HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY: pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS: combining shop work with study, three years' course
10. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History; Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE: instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY COURSE; One year.

Fall term opens Sept. 11, 1895. Examinations for admission, Sept. 12.

For Catalogue or other information, address GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest, State College, Centre Co., Pa

Shoe Store

o --o

We invite an early and repeated visit and inspection. Our stock is replenished every few days—and to my customers I have some special leaders fully 10 to 15 per cent. less than current prices.

C. A. KRAPE,
SPRING MILLS.

E. C. NERHOOD'S BAKERY,
Centre Hall.

Now prepared to supply in any quantity all kinds of

FRESH BREAD, CAKES, ETC.

At reasonable prices.

Lunch Room in connection.

Fresh Oysters always on hand.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect Nov. 20, 1898

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

7.22 a. m.—Train 20. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 11.48 a. m., New York 2.13 p. m., Baltimore 11.55 p. m., Washington 1.00 p. m. Parlor car to Philadelphia.

9.27 a. m.—Train 30 Daily for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Scranton, Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. Weekdays for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p m., New York, 9.20 p. m. Baltimore, 6.00 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

5.01 p. m.—Train 32. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.20 p m., New York 3.53 a. m. Baltimore 9.45 p.m., Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8 11 p. m.—Train 6. Weekdays for Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.18 a m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

1.58 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Harrisburg and points east and south, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.23 a. m week days, 10.08 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.35 a. m., Washington, 7.45, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and Washington, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, and Pittsburg. On Sundays only Pullman sleepers to Rochester and Erie.

10.03 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 15. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

6.01 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.43 p. m.—Train 13. Daily for Lock Haven, and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.05 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.05 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.30 a. m. Week-days arriving at Montandon 10.03 a m.

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 8.30 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.50 a m, Wilkesbarre 10.15 a m, week days, arriving at Montandon 1.31 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

Train 1 leaves New York 8.50 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 3.15 p m, arriving at Montandon at 6.03 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 1.50 p. m. Philadelphia 4.35 p m, weekdays, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3.30 p m, Baltimore 4.35 p m. daily, Wilkesbarre, 6.00 pm, (week days) arriving at Montandon 9.43 p m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia, week days, and passenger coach from Philadelphia and Washington.

Train 3 leaves New York at 7.40 p m, Philadelphia 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore 11.55 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.13 a m, with through Pullman sleeping car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Week days.

Westward.				Eastward.		
P M	A.M.	STATIONS.	A M	P M		
1 38	5 40	Montandon	9 15	4 55		
1 45	6 35	Lewisburg	9 05	4 47		
1 53	6 43	Biehl	8 58	4 39		
1 57	6 47	Vicksburg	8 53	4 35		
2 05	6 55	Mifflinburg	8 45	4 27		
2 16	7 07	Millmont	8 33	4 16		
2 23	7 13	Glen Iron	8 26	4 08		
2 51	7 40	Paddy Mountain	8 00	3 43		
3 02	7 50	Coburn	7 50	3 32		
3 08	7 57	Zerby	7 43	3 25		
3 17	8 05	Rising Spring	7 35	3 17		
3 23	8 11	Penn Cave	7 28	3 10		
3 30	8 18	Centre Hall	7 22	3 02		
3 35	8 24	Gregg	7 17	2 56		
3 42	8 31	Linden Hall	7 10	2 48		
3 46	8 35	Oak Hall	7 06	2 43		
3 50	8 39	Lemont	7 02	2 38		
3 54	8 43	Dale Summit	6 57	2 34		
4 03	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 48	2 24		
4 06	8 55	Axemann	6 45	2 21		
4 10	9 00	Bellefonte	6 40	2 15		

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 7.18 a. m., 9.48 a m, 1.15 5.50 and 8.00 p. m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 7.35, 9.30 a. m, 10.05 a. m. 5.05, 6.08 p m, and 8 15 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.28 and 10.04 a. m. and 5.02 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9 30 a. m., 10.05 a.m. and 5.04 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. R. WOOD
General Manager. Gen'l Pass'er Agt

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD.				WESTWARD		
12	8	2	STATIONS.	1	7	11
P M	P M	A M	Ar, Lv.	A M	A M	P M
6 30	1 10	8 45	..... Bellefonte.....	6 30	10 30	4 21
6 20	1 02	8 40	..... Coleville	6 37	10 37	4 26
6 16	12 58	8 37	..... Morris.....	6 40	10 42	4 30
6 10	12 54	8 35	..... Whitmer	6 44	10 47	4 33
6 05	12 49	8 31	..... Hunters.....	6 50	10 53	4 38
6 02	12 46	8 28	..... Fillmore.....	6 53	10 56	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 24	..... Brialy.....	7 00	11 02	4 47
5 53	12 37	8 20	..... Waddle.....	7 05	11 05	4 52
5 50	12 35	8 18	..... Scotia Crossing.....	7 08	11 08	4 54
5 36	12 26	8 07	..... Krumrine.....	7 17	11 20	5 08
5 33	12 24	8 04	..... Struble.....	7 20	11 24	5 0
5 31	12 22	8 02	..... Inn.....	7 28	11 28	5 08
5 30	12 20	8 00	..... State College.....	7 30	11 30	5 10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

‡Daily except Sunday.

E. H. THOMAS, Supt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Condensed Time Table.

Read Down.			May 18, 1896.		Read Up.		
No. 1	No 5	No 3			No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p. m.	Lv.	Ar.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.
7 20	7 30	3 45	.....	BELLEFONTE	10 04	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	3 57	.....	Nigh.....	9 49	5 57	9 56
7 41	7 50	4 03	.....	Zion.....	9 43	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 58	4 08	.....	Hecla Park.....	9 38	5 46	9 45
7 48	7 57	4 10	.....	Dunkles.....	9 36	5 44	9 43
7 52	8 01	4 14	.....	HUBLERSBG.	9 32	5 40	9 39
7 56	8 05	4 18	.....	Snydertown.....	9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20	.....	Nittany.....	9 25	5 35	9 33
8 00	8 09	4 22	.....	Huston.....	9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24	.....	LAMAR.....	9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26	.....	Clintondale.....	9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31	.....	Krider's Eng.	9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37	.....	Mackeyville.....	9 08	5 18	9 15
8 23	8 32	4 48	.....	Cedar Springs..	9 01	5 12	9 09
8 25	8 34	4 45	.....	Salona.....	8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50	.....	MILL HALL..	18 53	15 05	19 01
9 30	9 20	.....	.....	Jersey Shore.....	.....	4 30	7 55
10 05	9 55	Arr.	Wm'PO'T	Lve	4 00	17 25	.....
10 20	11 30	Lve		Arr.	2 40	16 55	.....
5 08	7 10	.....	.....	PHILA.....	18 35	11 30	.....
8 32	10 30	.....	.....	Atlantic City.....	7 00	5 30	.....
6 00	.....	.....	.....	NEW YORK.....	14 30	.....	.....
				(Via Tamecula.)			
7 25	19 30	.....	.....	NEW YORK.....	.....	.....	17 30
				(Via Phila.)			
p. m.	a. m.	Arr.		Lve.	a. m.	p. m.	

*Daily. †Week Days. ‖6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‡10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11.30 p. m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m.

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PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——Born—to Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Boozer, Wednesday morning, a son.

——Cyrus Brungart, of Millheim, candidate for sheriff, gave us a call.

——S. S. Grieb, landlord of the State College hotel, was in town Monday.

——Miss Grace Alexander, a student at State College, was home over Sunday.

——Mrs. Fred Kurtz Jr. left Monday on a week's visit to her mother in West Chester, Pa.

——Merchant Harry Long, of Spring Mills, was a prominent visitor in town yesterday.

——Mrs. Rearick, wife of Rev. Rearick, went to Middleburg Monday morning on a short visit.

——Ad. Ripka, one of Centre Hill's leading citizens, gave us a call and put his label in the front.

——Miss May Rhone, clerk in the Agricultural Department at Harrisburg was home on a short vacation.

——D. L. Kerr, one of Potter township's most esteemed citizens, favored our sanctum with a call, and took pleasure to set his label into '99.

—T. P. Royer, of Potters Mills, a subscriber who never fails to have his label to the front, gave us a call and had his credit advanced to '99.

——Landlord John Reish, of Millheim, and Noah W. Eby, of the Woodward distillry, were in town Monday shaking hands with their friends.

——George F. Weaver, of Penn Cave, the Democratic candidate for Register, was in the swim Saturday at the horse sale, looking up his friends and making new acquaintances.

——Mrs. W. E. Fischer, of Shamokin, wife of Rev. Fischer, former pastor of the Centre Hall Lutheran church, spent several days of this and last week with friends in town.

——William Neff, from the Potters Mills side, was a caller and being one who regularly pays up, he left the needful to fix his label for '99, and always has the kindliest feelings for the Reporter.

—Frank M. Crawford and wife were over at Lamar over Sunday on a visit to her father, Mr. John Huff. The latter was unfortunate in having a fall recently and breaking several ribs.

——Mrs. Elmer Campbell and bright liitle daughter, Mary Love, of Linden Hall, were pleasant callers at this office Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Campbell was on a visit to her aged mother, Mrs. Jane Love.

——John Smith, the popular furniture dealer and undertaker of Spring Mills, was a pleasant caller on Monday. His firm is doing a big business and he makes deliveries of orders in all parts of the county.

——Mrs. W. H. Bartholomew was seriously ill the last week from an abcess forming in her head. At one time she was threatened with lock jaw and it was with great difficulty she was able to take nourishment. She has shown some improvement.

——C. W. Slack, west of Old Fort, has been appointed one of the five delegates from Centre county to attend the sessions of the Pennsylvania State Association of School Directors, which meets at Harrisburg on Wednesday and Thursday next. Charley will take it in. Mrs. Slack will accompany him to Millersburg, where she will visit her sister.

——Commissioner Daniel Heckman was over on this side delivering election ballots last week, and greeting his old friends. Mr. Heckman will ask of his party the customary second nomination for the office. He is serving his third year and has made a trusted and efficient official, although handicapped by being in the minority. He has the interests of his constituents at heart and has always opposed any and every measure of extravagance.

Fill Your Own Place.

Young men, don't be a square peg for a round hole. Get in where you fit. Too many fellows already fill positions for which they were never made. Young men as clerks who should be farmers, lawyers who ought to be ropemakers; salesmen who ought to fill the boots of woodchoppers; preachers who ought to be printers, and so on. Don't get in a place either too large or too small for you.

Golden Sentiment.

If every citizen would make a point of speaking good of his or her neighbor, associate or friend in a pleasant way, what a delightful community we should have. Any gossip is idle and evil. Drop the cowardly "they say." We are all open to criticism. Mind your own affairs and let your neighbors take care of theirs.

For La Grippe.

Thomas Whitfield & Co., 240 Wabash ave., corner Jackson street, one of Chicago's oldest and most prominent druggists, recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for la grippe, as it not only gives a prompt and complete relief, but also counteracts any tendency of la grippe to result in pneumonia. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

SPRING MILLS.

Interesting Letter from Our Down the Way Neighbors.

All the ice houses in this neighborhood are filled, and with an unusually superior quality of ice, frozen hard as granite.

Sleighing down this way has suddenly collapsed. In many localities along the pike the snow has entirely disappeared; hardly sufficient snow is left anywhere to make a dozen snow balls.

Quite a number of buildings will be erected in our village this spring. C. P. Long the enterprising merchant, will erect two dwellings, possibly three, and a wheelwright shop. G. H. Long will also erect one or two, besides several other parties contemplate building. We need the houses, and if we had a dozen vacant dwellings at the present time, they would hardly remain so an hour.

Miss Mabel Sankey one of onr present accomplished lady teachers, and who has also been teaching the primary subscription school of our village during the spring and summer months for several years but did not expect to teach the coming season, and only after repeated solicitations by quite a large number of parents, was finally prevailed upon to continue her instructions, and has now announced that she will commence a spring session for the "little people" about the tenth of April.

Geo. W. Dunkle the well known wall paper dealer, has been housed for over two months nursing a severely sprained ankle. A day or two since I called to see the old veteran, and found him just able to walk about but very slowly, and as yet he is obliged to exercise great care and caution in his movements. Mr. Dunkle has recently had his store room fitted up very conveniently, and is now able to keep in stock quite an extensive line of wall papers. Mr. Dunkle has been in the business for many years, and formerly was an expert in paper hanging, but owing to ill health was compelled to relinquish that part of it, and now confines himself exclusively to buying and selling.

The lamps of our village streets that we heard so much about a few months since, never materialized. Are we waiting for Penn Hall to inaugurate the movement, do we never commence anything ourselves, but only follow others. And then that stone walk to be built from the foot log, passing the M. E. church building up to Sinking creek bridge, what has become of it? A wheelbarrow load of stones was carted there a year ago to commence operations, when every one engaged in it suddenly remembered that they had something important to attend to, so all left and never returned. And we were also to have a similar walk from the iron bridge over Penns creek, south to Grange hall, where in soft weather the mud is never less than ankle deep. All these improvements were to be pushed rapidly to completion, but unfortunately just as they were about commencing operations in the latter case, all the workmen remembered that they had to see a man up the valley, that was the last of them, not one ever returned, so this improvement was abandoned like the rest, but we are a patient people and can wait.

BOALSBURG.

A Letter of Interest to Our Readers, as Given by Our Correspondent.

A sleighing party of Boalsburg went to the College on Saturday evening.

The institutes are all over; the farmers institute was a grand success, the house was always crowded.

Mrs. Charles E. Hower and her father, Mr. Savidge, of Turbotville, were visitors to Bellefonte last Saturday.

Frank Kaup, who had his leg broken before Christmas is able to walk about again with the aid of crutches.

Several sled loads of farmers, politicians, etc., of Boalsburg, were in attendance at the horse sale held at Centre Hall Saturday.

Jacob Weber who has been confined to the house with lumbago for several weeks, we are glad to note is able to be about again.

The State College I. O. O. F. Lodge paid the Boalsburg I. O. O. F. a visit on Saturday night and conferred two degrees upon two candidates.

George Fisher has secured a position as street car conductor in Philadelphia and last week departed for his new field of duty. We wish you success.

The teachers institute which was held here Saturday, Feb. 11th, was not so well attended on account of the severe weather. The lecture by Prof. Fisher, of Selinsgrove, was excellent and interesting, and was well attended.

Dr. Kidder who some time ago purchased the Bohn property, is having it repaired, enlarging the windows, putting in a double floor, and built a large porch in front of the house, giving the house a good appearance.

Many sled loads of people from Boalsburg and vicinity attended the musical convention at Linden Hall last week, and all report it a success. The rumor goes that Boalsburg is to have a convention next week if the roads and weather are favorable.

Your reporter has not been heard from for several weeks; it was altogether owing to institutes, business and cold weather. We sometimes found it difficult to keep warm aside of a red hot stove, however, the coldest day we experienced was Thursday, Feb. 9; some thermometers registered 22 degrees below zero.

Fred Weber is busily engaged this winter in manufacturing the "Weber Patent doughtray;" this doughtray is carefully constructed, and just the thing many people need. Persons wanting flour heaters or doughtrays should see Mr. Weber; his prices are very low.

LINDEN HALL.

What Our Correspondent from the Neighboring Town Has to Say.

Ex-Sheriff Ishler, of Bellefonte, was in town on business one day this week.

The convention passed off very quietly.

Jacob Wagner and wife, of Tusseyville, were the guests of their son James at this place on Saturday.

S. D. Gettig and friend, Miss Sallie Feese of Bellefonte, were the guests of his mother, east of town on Sunday last.

Josiah Rossman wife and child, of Farmers Mills, were visiting at the home of Henry Zeigler and family on Saturday.

Mrs. Thomas Fleisher and children, of Tusseyville, were the guests of their daughter, Mrs. Anna Wagner on Saturday last.

Miss Maggie Swab, of Pinegrove Mills, spent last week at the home of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Swab of this place.

Messrs. David and John Zeigler, of Lock Haven, were pleasant and welcome guests of Henry Zeigler and family for a few days of last week.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the United Evangelical church of this place will holn a sociable at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Lonebarger on Saturday evening Feb. 25th.

Election day on Tuesday was one of the hottest campaigns in the history of the township. It was hotter than the great Presidential campaign of 1896. Hope peace will reign supreme.

The recent heavy fall of snow has almost all vanished from roadside and field; traveling by sled or wheel is now almost impossible, the roads at some places still being impassable. Our supervisors have been very busy over the election and did hot have time to open the roads.

On Thursday of last week while Charley Ross, son of J. H. Ross, was in the act of climbing on a passing sled he slipped and got one foot under the sled and was dragged some distance before the horses could be stopped. It was at first feared his limb was broken but has since proven to be only a hard sprain; he is now able to hop around with the use of a crutch.

Potters Mills.

Miss Linnie Evans who has been on the sick list for some time is slowly improving.

Miss Laurine Faust, of this place, is living with the family of Elmer Royer, near Old Fort.

If you want to trade horses call on P. A. Leister of this place, he will give you a fair and square deal.

The breakup in the weather has caused bad roads in our section, the streams are almost bank deep.

Tuesday brought every voting man out and there was a large vote polled for the spring election, 245 votes being polled.

Miss Sadie Condo who has been living with Wm. Runkle, at Centre Hall, came home last week to take care of her sick mother.

Quite a number of Centre Hall's young people were in our town on Friday evening last, and were royally entertained at the Eutaw House. They were a very quiet and respectable party.

TUSSEYVILLE.

Personal Mention and Other Items of Interest.

Snow is melting rapidly and the roads are very slushy.

William Mitterling went to Jacksonville on a chase for cattle.

Quite a number of our people attended the horse sale at Centre Hall Saturday.

Miss Ella Mersinger is visiting her sister, Mrs. Alfred Osman, at Boalsburg.

Jacob Wagner has been quite ill for the past week; we wish him a speedy recovery.

J. W. Stump attended the musical convention at Linden Hall on Friday evening.

M. S. Benner who has located near Manhattan, Illinois, has been heard from; he speaks well of that country.

J. Frank Bible and T. S. Swartz attended the musical convention at Millheim and report having a pleasant time.

Amos Walters had quite an upset while rounding the turn near the brick church; except being badly frightened he was not seriously hurt.

A number of our people finished hauling ice during the recent cold snap; W. F. Rockey's ice pond furnished ice for a number of houses.

Mr. S. A. Fackler, editor of the Micanopy (Fla.) Hustler, with his wife and children, suffered terribly from La Grippe. One Minute Cough Cure was the only remedy that helped them. It acted quickly. Thousands of others use this remedy as a specific for La Grippe, and its exhausting after effects; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

Protection to Local Dealers.

The merchants of Pennsylvania, says the Philadelphia *Press*, are especially interested in a bill before the legislature that provides for the licensing of transient dealers. The measure has been carefully prepared and approved by the Lancaster Board of Trade, so as to obviate the constitutional objections that were urged against former bills looking to the same object. The adoption of such a law would be an act of simple justice to the tradesmen in the state, who are permanently located, have their capital invested and pay taxes to help support the municipal governments. These merchants pay a regular mercantile license to do business, and have to compete with the so-called "bankrupt" or "fire" sale itinerants, who in many cases impose as well upon their gullible patrons and leave for another town before customers awaken to the fake "bargain" they had obtained. Legitimate tradesmen are a foundation to every community, and it is fitting that the law should afford them every due protection against certain kinds of transient venders.

Dangers of the Grip.

The greatest danger from La Grippe is of its result g in pneumonia. If reasonable care is used, however, and Chamberlain's Cough Remedy taken all danger will be avoided. Among the tens of thousands who have used this remedy for la grippe we have yet to learn of a single case having resulted in pneumonia which shows conclusively that this remedy is a certain preventive of that dangerous disease. It will cure la grippe in less time than any other treatment. It is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

Queer Things People Eat.

Senator Ambler introduced a bill in the legislature providing for the employment of an extra chemist to make an analysis of food products.

The bill was drawn up by the Agricultural Department. The Superintendent has 125 samples of adulterated foods obtained from manufacturers. Among them are counterfeit coffee beans made of colored dough. Dealers have admitted, according to the Superintendent of Agriculture, that as high as 75 per cent of the bogus brands have been used to the pound. Pea hulls are also used.

Plaster of paris and white clay, absolutely indigestible, have been found in flour. Tomato catsup made of ground pumpkin and acid are favorite mixtures. Tea dust, worth 10 cents a pound, is mixed with tea sold at 50 cents a pound. Paraffine, a product of coal tar, is used for butter.

To insure a happy new year, keep the liver clear and the body vigorous by using De Witt's Little Early Riser, the famous little pills for constipation and liver troubles; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

Weekly Weather Report—Centre Hall.
(Government Service.)

Temperature:	Highest.	Lowest.	
Feb. 16	32	7	cloudy.
" 17	33	13	cloudy.
" 18	40	27	cloudy.
" 19	40	31	clear.
" 20	47	29	clear.
" 21	52	34	cloudy.
" 22	54	41	cloudy.

Snow: On 16th, evening, 1 inch.

Horrible agony is caused by Piles, Burns and Skin Diseases. These are immediately relieved and quickly cured by De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve. Beware of worthless imitations; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

GRAIN MARKET.

New Wheat	65
Rye	40
Corn	30
New Oats	
Barley	35
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	18
Eggs	15
Lard	5
Shoulders	7
Ham	12
Tallow	3
New Potatoes	40
Sides	5

SPRING MILLS GRAIN MARKET.
Corrected every Wednesday by Allison Bros.

Wheat	65
Corn	35
Oats	
Rye	40
Barley	35

MARKETS.

Philadelphia, Feb. 22.

Butter, fancy creamery, 23c; fancy prints, 24c.

Eggs, fresh, 22 c.

No grain market.

Live Poultry: Hens, heavy, 10a11c; old roosters, 7c; chickens 10a11c; turkeys 11a12c; ducks 10a11c; geese 9a10c.

Baled hay and straw: Prime timothy, 70a80c per 100; mixed 65a70 per 100. Straw 60a70 per 100.

East Liberty Live Stock:

Cattle extra, 5.50a5.75; prime, 5.25a 5.40.

Hogs, prime mediums, 3.90; heavy 3.85; light 3.65; pigs 3.50; roughs 2.50a 3.35.

Sheep: Choice wethers 4.35; common to good 4.50a4.80.

Veal calves 6.50a7.00.

Chicago, Feb. 22.

Wheat, May, 73.

Corn, cash, 34.

La Grippe is again epidemic. Every precaution should be taken to avoid it. Its specific cure is One Minute Cough Cure. A. J. Shepherd, publisher Agricultural Journal and Advertiser, Elden, Mo., says: "No one will be disappointed in using One Minute Cough Cure for La Grippe." Pleasant to take, quick to act; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

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INSANE ASYLUM FIRE.

Seventeen Inmates Perish in the Flames—Fed Without Clothes.

Yankton, S. D., (Special.)—One of the most horrifying fires in the history of Yankton occurred at the State Insane Asylum, when one of the cottages took fire in the basement, completely gutting the building and causing the loss of the lives of 17 inmates confined there.

The cottage was of stone and granite walls with wooden interior and intended for laundry purposes, but owing to the crowded condition of the main building 41 of the female patients were placed there and the laundry was operated in the basement.

The exact cause of the fire is not known, except that it originated in the dryroom of the laundry. Here there is a coil of steam pipe, and the theory is that fine particles similar to lint settled on the pipes which ignited the clothes, dropped on the pipes and were fired.

The lack of water greatly hindered the work of the firemen. The burned cottage stands some 300 feet in the rear of the main building, the water tank for fire protection being 100 feet in the rear of the cottage. The steam pipes used for pumping ran from the boiler room of the main building through the cottage for heating and then to the artesian well or tank.

The intense heat in the burning building caused the pipes to burst shortly after the fire began, leaving the fire hose without power, except direct pressure from the tank, which was in no way sufficient to quench the flames. Two streams of water were thrown on the building, but with little good. With the thermometer standing at 23 below zero, the inmates who could escape came down the narrow flight of stairs in their night clothing and bare feet into the bitter cold, and had it not been for the nearness of shelter the suffering and probable loss of life from freezing would have been terrible.

The building was three stories high, with an attic and two entrances, one east and one west. There was one stairway from the second and third floors, which led into the main halls to these entrances, thus giving but one egress for those on the second and third floors and attic.

Fifty-two persons were in the burning building, 40 patients and 12 female attendants. The attendants escaped, as did the others who were saved, with none of their personal effects, many losing all that they possessed.

An inquest is now in progress at the asylum, which may develop the exact cause of the fire. It is not thought blame will be attached to any of the attendants.

The four walls still stand and will make the work of removal dangerous, as a collapse is liable to occur. In 1882 the asylum, then a frame building, was destroyed by fire and six lives were lost.

The loss on the building and machinery is estimated to be $18,000; uninsured.

BURIED BY AVALANCHE.

Lives of Twenty-four Italians Crushed Under Snow.

Georgetown, Colo., (Special.)—In a snowslide at Silver Plume, twenty-four lives are believed to have been lost. The dead are Italian miners, with their families. Eleven bodies have been recovered, only two of which have been identified.

The identified dead are: Dominicio D. Estefani and baby. The following are missing and are believed to be dead: Three Tondei brothers and Baptistio Bretto. The following have been recovered alive, but will probably die: Antonio Gerliand, Antonio Nigretti, and one unknown.

The slide was the most disastrous ever known in Clear Creek county. It occurred at 8 o'clock. Starting two miles from camp the avalanche came with terrific force, carrying with it huge bowlders and immense trees. A short distance from the starting point the avalanche parted, one section coming from Cherokee Gulch, taking with it two cabins occupied by Italians and the shaft house of the Cary City mine. The other slide came down Willahan Gulch, between the Pelican and the Seven-thirty Miles. This portion of the slide did the most damage. Settlements of miners, mostly Italians, were situated in both gulches.

For a week or more the inhabitants have moved from place to place to escape threatened disaster, should the thousands of tons of snow start down the mountain sides. Some of the most venturesome lingered in their homes, and when the slide came escape was for them impossible.

It is estimated that 13 bodies are buried beneath the piles of snow in the two gulches. Eleven persons have been taken out dead, only two of whom have been identified. There is practically no hope for those under the debris. Instantaneous death was probably their fate.

To Prosecute Cervera.

Madrid, (By Cable.)—The Supreme Military Court, which has had under consideration the loss of the Spanish squadron at Santiago de Cuba on July 3 last, has decided to prosecute in connection with the disaster Admiral Cervera and Commandant Emilio Diaz de Moreu, former captain of the destroyed cruiser Cristobal Colon.

Earthquakes in Indiana.

Indianapolis, Ind., (Special.)—Dispatches from Porter County, Ind., say that earthquake shocks were felt throughout that county. Several buildings were damaged in Chesterton, a village near Valparaiso. Fissures in the earth two or three inches wide run in all directions through the streets. The vibrations were from east to west.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Secretary Long, of the Navy, is a partial believer in female suffrage, on which he has recently written an article.

Senator Ross, of Vermont, since his appointment to the Senate, has been making a careful study of parliamentary rules of procedure.

Andrew Spence is said to be the only missionary-cyclist in the world. He travels in California, where he has met with remarkable success in his work.

Rudyard Kipling works 10 hours every day, or, to be quite correct, every night, for the novelist usually sits at his desk until the small hours of the morning.

Paderewski daily goes through a regular set of gymnastics for the purpose of strengthening his arms and hands for the task they are called upon to perform. He employs an apparatus which he designed.

"Len Wood," says an old Cape Cod school mate of Santiago's Governor, "didn't say much as a boy, and kept to himself, but seemed to be doing a pile of thinking, and was always ready to take a hand with the other chaps.

General Otis, the commander of our forces in the Philippines, is said to be a man of laconic speech, who rarely utters more than one short sentence at a time, but who manages to make that sentence epigrammatic and full of meaning.

Miss Helen Sargeant is president of the Art Workers' Club for Women, a new organization formed in New York to improve the social status of the artist's model.

THE NEWS.

President McKinley, in an address to the Home Market Club in Boston discussed the problem of the Philippines and said: "No imperial designs lurk in the American mind." Secretary Alger, while passing through the streets, before the banquet, was hissed.

The Pipe Machine and Manufacturing Company is the latest combination among iron, steel and tinplate concerns.

Residents of several Colorado towns are leaving them on snowshoes and gathering at Leadville on account of the shortage of food supplies.

The Boston Fruit Company's new steel steamer Admiral Dewey, is ashore on Cuttyhunk, near the entrance to Buzzard's Bay.

Commodore John W. Philip, who commanded the battleship Texas during the war with Spain, was presented a sword and Bible by the school children of Texas.

Two men were killed and eight were injured in a wreck on the South Carolina and Georgia Railroad near Charleston, S. C.

Cincinnati clothing firms were burned out with a loss of half a million dollars.

The War Department has honorably discharged Major-Generals Butler and Sumner and Brigadier-Generals Kline, McKee, Wiley, Lincoln and Combs, all of the volunteer army.

Jeremiah Dingley, of Auburn, Me., died, aged 77 years. He was an uncle of the late Congressman.

The explosion of a gasoline stove in M. Moskowitz's tailor shop, caused a fire in the business portion of Springfield, Tenn., which destroyed buildings and contents valued at $60,000.

Dispatches from Porter county, Ind., state that severe earthquake shocks were felt throughout that county. Several buildings were damaged in Chesterton, a village near Valparaiso.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has introduced a new feature in its sleeping car service, arranging to attach an ordinary sleeper in addition to the regular first-class sleeper now in service on through trains.

The innovation will be that in these ordinary sleepers Pullman rates are reduced one-half, so that passengers have the choice of paying the highest price Pullman rate or take advantage of the cheaper rate offered in ordinary cars.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is the first line to introduce this service and its popularity has been predicted.

It is said that W. M. Greene, vice-president of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern and formerly general manager of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, has been offered and will probably accept the vice-presidency of the Rock Island Road, to succeed Mr. Truesdale.

The State Insane Asylum, at Yankton, S. D., was destroyed by fire and 17 of the inmates are reported to have perished.

An avalanche of snow and earth at Silver Plume, Col., buried 25 Italian miners, a woman and two children in Cherokee Gulch, several of them being killed.

Col. David C. Colson, of the Fourth Kentucky Regiment, was shot in the hip in an altercation at Anniston, Ala., with Lieut. Edward Scott, of the same regiment.

Former Confederates now living in Boston are organizing a veterans' association for social purposes.

The North Carolina House of Delegates has voted in favor of impeachment proceedings against Judge W. L. Norwood, of the Thirteenth Circuit.

Washington, Pa., and vicinity was visited by fire and as a result nearly $50,000 worth of property has gone up in flames. Four fires broke out in different sections of the town. The largest losses will be sustained by the county, including the East Side Public School Library, loss $20,000; Children's Home, loss $10,000; barns and outbuildings at the Trinity Hall Preparatory and Military School, loss $3,000, large general store of Thomas Brothers, at Thomas Station, twelve miles from Washington, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, loss $15,000.

Representative Wheeler, of Alabama, introduced in the House a joint resolution proposing the thanks of Congress and the American people to Maj. Gen. Elwell S. Otis and the officers and men of his command for the gallant and successful action at Manila on February 4 and 5.

J. D. Clark was indicted at Nashville, Tenn., for the murder of Minnie Clark, alias Blanche Cox, his supposed wife. The body was found on a bridge across the Cumberland river, near the city, under circumstances indicating preparations for throwing the body into the river. Clark was identified as being on the bridge in a buggy an hour previous to the discovery. He comes from a prominent family of Montgomery, Ala., and is a brother of Thos. H. Clark, law librarian of Congress.

MILES' REPLY TO DR. CONNOR.

Says He has Conscientiously Done His Duty to His Country.

Cincinnati, O., (Special.)—A local paper telegraphed General Miles for a reply to the address of Dr. P. S. Connor at the testimonial banquet in this city. The commanding general replied, without mentioning the name of Dr. Connor or any other member of the War Investigating Commission, or even referring to the speech of Dr. Connor, or any of the charges about which inquiry had been made of him.

His telegram follows:

Washington, February 16.

In thirty-six years' continuous service, I am unconscious of having neglected or exceeded my duty to superiors in command, to the brave men under my command, or to my country, I shall continue to do what I believe to be for the best interests of our country, and I hope, protect the health, life and honor of those who risk all for their country and its people.

[Signed.] NELSON A. MILES.

Spain Buys American Wheat.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—The lack of a commercial treaty with Spain, the former treaty having been terminated by the war, is not preventing trade between the two countries, although American products are handicapped by an additional 20 per cent. duty in Spanish ports. United States Consular Agent Mertens, at Valencia, reports to the State Department that there is great demand for American wheat. A cargo of 4,000 tons of red winter wheat, which had just arrived there, proved entirely satisfactory, and importers were willing to receive more.

STABBED THROUGH THE HEART.

A Woman's Knit Fascinator Found Near the Murdered Man's Body.

Cleveland, O., (Special.)—Jacob Gerbrandt, night fireman at the Hunt Stamping Works, on Hickox street, near Euclid avenue, was found dead in the boiler-room of the plant, having been stabbed through the heart.

The case is shrouded in mystery. The motive for the crime was, evidently, not burglary, for Gerbrandt's watch and money were found on his body.

The only clue found was a woman's knit fascinator, which was lying near the body.

M. FAURE DEAD.

The Chief Executive of France a Victim of Apoplexy.

ILL ONLY THREE HOURS.

He Bids His Wife and Daughter an Affectionate Farewell, and Thanks All for Their Kind Attention—Not a Great Statesman, but a Conservative Ruler, Who Generally Found a Safe Course.

Paris, (By Cable.)—M. Felix Faure, President of the Republic of France, died at ten o'clock Thursday night after an illness of three hours.

Up to the very moment that his brief but fatal illness interrupted him in the performance of his usual daily duties, there was no indication that the angel of death was beckoning to him.

Up to the very last M. Faure indulged in his customary habits of work, and even in his equestrian rides. He ate well and slept regularly. Nevertheless, several times recently he has been heard to exclaim: "How weak my legs are," and "I can scarcely stand," or to make some such remark.

He left his study about the usual hour, at seven o'clock, telling Montjarret, chief of his stables, that he would ride on horseback from seven to half-past seven on the following morning. He then retired to his private apartments, dined with his family, went to bed at ten o'clock, got up at six and almost immediately informed his valet that he would not ride.

An Unnoticed Warning.

M. LeGall, his secretary, on learning of this, hurried to the President, whom he found in his dressing-room about 6.45 A. M. M. Faure said: "I do not feel ill, but I prefer to abstain from fatiguing exercises. Otherwise the President worked as usual, and read the official documents and despatches, with the newspapers, as was his custom, in order to prepare himself to preside at the Council, which assembled at 9 A. M.

M. Faure presided with his usual ability, and their taking leave, the ministers could not have imagined that they were pressing his hand for the last time. He took his luncheon as usual at noon, returned to his study at two, and spent the afternoon seated in a favorite armchair by the fire, conversing with M. LeGall, who, about five o'clock, asked permission to depart. At six M. LeGall returned, immediately reporting himself to the President, who was then signing decrees presented by General Bailloud, according to his daily custom. The work of signing was then about over and soon ended. General Bailloud had gone but a few minutes, when the President called M. LeGall, saying: "Come quickly, I feel ill."

When M. LeGall reached him, the President was rubbing his forehead and saying "I do not feel well." M. LeGall asked where he felt pain, and the President replied, "I feel a general weakness. I am fainting." Dr. Humbert, on arriving, gave ether inhalation. He did not consider the case serious, but on finding that his patient did not revive, he decided to inject caffeine.

Bade All Farewell.

The President was apparently aware of the seriousness of the attack, for he murmured "Je me sens partir. Je suis perdu, bien perdu" ("I feel my senses failing me. I am gone, all gone") and he expressed a desire to see his wife and children. When Madame Faure and Mlle. Lucie Faure entered the room the President exclaimed "Je suis bien souffrant; je suis perdu" ("I am suffering greatly. I am lost").

At eight o'clock, when the doctor had acquainted M. LeGall with his worst fears, the latter informed M. Dupuy, who announced his intention to come to the Elysee, but, on M. Le Gall observing that his presence might needlessly alarm Madame Faure, who was not to be aware of the gravity of the situation, the Premier said he would remain at the Ministry of the Interior, in readiness to come at any moment. At the same time he summoned the members of the Cabinet.

Meanwhile M. Faure remained on the sofa, repeating that he had no illusions as to the issue of the seizure. His wife came to him, and he bade her an affectionate farewell. It was a touching scene. He thanked her for the affection and devotion she had constantly shown him, and then he bade farewell to his daughters, the doctors and his personal attendants, thanking all for their care and devotion, and asking them to pardon any hasty words he might ever have uttered.

SMALL FIGHTS AT MANILA.

Volleys Exchanged Between the Outposts and a Few More Shells Fired.

Manila, (By Cable.)—A large body of Filipinos, presumably reconnoitering, was discovered on the right of General King's position near San Pedro Macati. The entire brigade of General King turned out, and after an exchange of volleys the Filipinos retreated into the jungle.

Since the American line reached the natural outward defenses of Manila no further advance has been made. The American troops are now in camp along the line, and in many places they are temporarily intrenched.

Occasional brushes take place between small bodies of the Filipinos and American scouting parties. Troops K and I of the Fourth Cavalry encountered Filipino scouts near Paranaque and exchanged volleys with them. Trooper Wiltner was wounded in the right arm.

The United States armed transport Buffalo fired four small shells at the natives, having discovered by the use of her searchlight that they were mounting a battery near Paranaque. The natives did not reply, but withdrew their guns to Paranaque.

The transports Brutus and Romulus have arrived from Iloilo. They bring news that the American authorities are clearing vessels from Iloilo, showing that they have assumed control of the port. The natives burned all the records before evacuating the city.

There are rumors that the Filipinos are in sore straits in the interior and are quarreling among themselves.

A "HAIR CLIPPER" CAUGHT.

Confesses to Having Robbed 300 Girls of Their Tresses.

Chicago, Ill., (Special.)—J. W. Jorgenson or "Jack the Hair-Clipper," as he has been known for the last four years, was arrested while in the act of cutting a braid from the head of Erna Fransky.

When seized Jorgenson severely cut one of the police officers with his shears. A long braid of hair was found in Jorgenson's pocket when he was searched, and later he confessed he had cut the hair from the heads of three hundred girls and women.

GREAT BLAZE IN A NAVY YARD.

Large Machine Shop in the Brooklyn Yard Burned Out.

New York, N. Y., (Special.)—Over a million dollars worth of government property was destroyed by fire, which started in the large machine shop of the Brooklyn navy yard, known as machine shop No. 28, and the workings of the navy yard have received a serious setback. Many fine models and patterns of battleships, their parts and plans have been destroyed, and some of them cannot be obtained again except by going over the work mapped out in the beginning. A great number of the models were simply copies of plans, drawings and specifications now in the storerooms of the department at Washington, and these can be replaced at any time. The steam engineering department of the Brookly yard is practically wiped out, and the work done in that building will have to be thrown temporarily upon the department of yards and docks and that of construction and repair. There is considerable obstruction to the work there, and an extra force will have to be put on in order to keep up with the work.

The fire was first discovered by the man on the watch of the battleship Massachusetts. He immediately notified Lieutenant R. T. Mulligan, in charge of the watch, and a call to fire quarters was called. The men of the Massachusetts scurried down to the machine shop, about three hundred yards away, and, with the aid of a hose reel picked up in the yard, got a small stream playing on the fire. The building was about one hundred feet in width and three hundred and twenty-five feet long. It was four stories in height and built of stone and brick. The wooden inside was thoroughly saturated with oil, and the flames rapidly gained headway. It was seen that the Massachusetts men could do but little against the blaze, and Colonel Huntington, in command of the marines, joined in the work. About this time a four-alarm was turned in in the city, and all the engines in the neighborhood of the navy yard responded. The flames had then completely enveloped the great machine shop, and attention had to be paid to the foundry and other buildings in the vicinity. Several times the flames got a start on the foundry roof, but the firemen quickly put them out. A small corrugated iron building in the rear of the machine shop took fire and was burned, but the loss on this is insignificant.

Machineshop No. 28 was occupied by the coppersmiths, the boilermakers, the carpenters and machinists. About 600 people are employed in them, but only two watchmen were in the building at the time of the outbreak of the fire.

In the machineshop very little work was on hand. A number of small orders were being filled for the torpedo boats McKee, Rogers, Foote, Porter and some engine fittings were being turned out for the Newark, Scorpion and Indiana.

The records and models of the battleship Maine, which was blown up in Havana harbor on February 15, 1898, were also destroyed. The cause of the fire will be the subject of an inquiry within the next few days, and if possible the responsibility will be fixed.

Commodore Philip, the commandant of the navy yard, is now in Texas. Capt. G. W. Summer is acting commandant of the yard.

Cubans Sell Relief Supplies.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—Acting Secretary of War Meiklejohn has cabled General Brooke that the relief supply ship Comal will be sent back to Havana with another cargo and that hereafter all supplies of this character will be distributed under General Brooke's direction, "as complaints have been made that charitable supplies are sold by those to whom they are given and come in competition with merchandise upon which duties have been paid."

Blaming the Ground Hog.

Bladensburg, Md., (Special.)—The people of this section of Maryland are swearing vengeance against the ground hog. Now that the inconvenience and hardships of the snowstorm have practically passed, fears of a freshet are entertained, and it is stated that several families in Bladensburg have already removed their goods and chattels to the upper rooms in their houses. The streams are all covered with several inches of ice and banks of snow, and are rising from the rain and melting snow on the land.

FIELD OF LABOR.

Korea has one railroad.
Toledo has 7,000 unionists.
Hawaii has three railroads.
Machinists have 100 unions.
London has 15,452 policemen.
St. Paul has'n an idle union.
Spain contains 1,027 iron mines.
Toledo is to have a labor temple.
St. Paul has a horseshoers' school.
There are medical schools in Japan.
Minneapolis broommakers organized.
Alabama has a woman cotton planter.
Denver painters want $3 and the eight-hour day on March 1.
A St. Paul union printer was fined for attending a non-union theatre.
Plumbers, gas and steamfitters, electricians, and carpenters employed on William C. Whitney's palatial New York restaurant, struck because non-union marble-cutters were employed on the edifice.

Following closely on the heels of the success of the compositors' movement for the nine-hour workday and the adoption of similar resolutions by the Bricklayers' International Union come the announcement that the Machinists' International Union, with over 30,000 members, is carrying on a strong fight in the United States Senate and House of Representatives for an eight-hour workday.

A scheme is under way to connect Liverpool with all the manufacturing towns within a radius of seventeen miles by electric street railroads, which will carry passengers in the daytime and freight at night.

St. Paul Typographical Union demands free text-books for the public schools.

Not content with municipal ownership of street railways, electric and gas lighting plants, water supply, and telephones, in several English cities the municipal corporations have built dwellings for workingmen, run hotels, and have erected and operated magnificent baths. In Liverpool the council charges part of what should be the rent from municipal houses occupied by workingmen as homes against the taxes of the community.

A committee representing the College of Pharmacy of New York are now in Albany to fight the passage of the ten-hour drug clerk bill.

In Berlin sheet music is sold by weight.

Assemblyman O'Connell, of New York, who is a member of the Journeyman Plasterers' Union, has introduced a bill requiring street and elevated railroad corporations to carry workmen's tool bags, and providing that no such corporation shall prevent, under a penalty of $25 fine, any person from entering a car with a bag, box, or other receptable for tools, if such is of a size to carry in the hands of the person while occupying a seat.

MAINE'S FLAG FLIES.

Stars and Stripes Float Over the Shattered Hulk.

CROWNED WITH LAUREL

It is Festooned From the Fighting Tops—High Mass Celebrated—Keel of the New Maine Laid at Cramp's Shipyard—She Will be a Powerful Engine of Destruction, and is to Cost Nearly $3,000,000.

Havana, (By Cable.)—The sun shone brightly Wednesday morning for the first time in several days, when the wreck of the United States battle-ship Maine, destroyed in Havana harbor on the evening of February 15, 1898, was decorated with a large American flag.

At 9 o'clock the Stars and Stripes was hoisted at half-mast by Captain Eaton, of the United States auxiliary cruiser Resolute, who, with Mrs. Estes Rathbone and Mrs. Dudley, and 10 sailors of the Resolute, rowed to the sunken battle-ship. The only others taking part were a battalion, with officers, of the First Maine Heavy Artillery.

Festoons of Green.

An immense rope of greens was festooned about the fighting top, each loop hung with laurel wreaths four feet in diameter and tied with red, white and blue ribbon. The Cuban Club of Havana had placed an artificial wreath on the beat crane, and this Captain Eaton transferred to the peak of the staff.

At 10 o'clock high mass was celebrated in memory of the Maine victims in the Merced Church, at which Major-General Ludlow and several of his staff were present. The ceremony, which was very impressive, was attended by Brig.-Gen. George R. Ernst, representing Major-General Brooke; Commodore B. J. Cromwell, captain of the port, and other naval officers, the City Council, the executive committee of the Cuban Military Assembly and other members of the assembly, the secretaries of the civil departments and many officials, together with representatives of the Havana Fire Brigade and other local organizations.

Many women of the better class were in the congregation, which crowded the edifice. In the afternoon the graves at Colon Cemetery were decorated in the presence of American officials, military and naval details participating.

FOR THE NEW MAINE.

Keel of the Monster Battle-Ship Laid at Cramps.

Philadelphia, Pa., (Special.)—The anniversary of the blowing up of the battle-ship Maine in Havana harbor was marked here with the beginning of work on the powerful man-of-war which will bear the name of the historic battle-ship, the destruction of which did much to precipitate the war with Spain.

The new Maine will be built by the Cramps' Shipbuilding Company, and at the company's yards at 11 o'clock Wednesday the first piece of the keel of the vessel was laid. There was no formality in the proceedings, but the shipyard was thrown open to the public and a great cheer was given by the crowd as the group of workmen set in place the first piece of the keel. Other pieces of the steel keel were immediately hoisted and placed by the side of the first, and thus was started what will be one of the most powerful fighters of the new navy.

The New Battle-Ship.

The Maine will be a sister ship to the Ohio and Missouri, the contract price for each of which is $2,885,000. She is to have a speed of 18 knots. With a length on load water line of 388 feet and a beam of 72 feet 2½ inches, she will have a normal displacement of 12,500 tons and a draught of 23 feet 6 inches. Her bunkers will be large enough to carry 2,000 tons of coal and her complement of officers, seamen and marines will be about 600.

"Book of the Royal Blue."

The February issue of the "Book of the Royal Blue," published by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, contains a very instructive article on "The Regular Army of the United States," by Major H. O. Heistand, Assistant Adjutant-General. Major Heistand gives facts and figures concerning the military department since its organization, during the War of the Revolution. Some of his statistics are very interesting. During the Revolution the number of individuals actually in military service did not exceed 250,000; in the war of 1812 there were 471,622, of which 62,674 were regulars; in the war with Mexico there were 116,321, of which 42,545 were regulars; in the War of the Rebellion there were 2,259,168 United States troops, of whom 178,975 were colored, and 67,000 regulars, the total being 2,326,168; in the war with Spain there were 219,035 volunteers, (10,189 being colored), and 55,682 regulars, a total of 274,717.

Major Heistand also gives the number killed, wounded and lost, and the deaths from disease in each war, including the Indian wars, and other important facts.

EDITOR ATTACKED BY MINER.

Murderous Assault on Account of Utterances in His Paper.

Pana, Ill., (Special.)—Editor William S. Childress, of the Beacon Light, and correspondent of St. Louis and Chicago papers, was assaulted by Wesley Pope, a union miner. Childress, through his paper, had repeatedly bitterly assailed union miners during their recent strike, and this led to the murderous assault.

The editor's injuries are very serious, and even if he does survive, he will be disfigured for life. Childress, having advocated the side of the negroes and operators, it is feared that more trouble may follow. Capt. Couch has placed all the military in Pana on provost duty.

Invalid Burned to Death.

Wheeling, W. Va., (Special.)—Mrs. Betsy Conway, aged seventy-three years, living at Moundsville, who was an invalid, and able to walk only with the aid of a cane, got too near an open fire-place, setting her clothes on fire. She was burned to a crisp, and died in an hour.

COURT MARTIAL FOR CAPTAINS.

Commanders of the Spanish Fleet Are To Be Called to Account.

Madrid, (By Cable.)—All the surviving captains of the Spanish warships destroyed in the naval battle off Santiago de Cuba and in Manila Bay by the American fleet will be court-martialed.

Senor Montero Rios, who was president of the Spanish peace commission, has resigned the presidency of the Senate owing to the outcry against his defense of the commission.

HAD EXPECTED HEAVY LOSS.

Washington Officials Feared Iloilo Fight Would be Bloodier than that at Manila.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—The Navy Department received the following cablegram from Admiral Dewey at Manila:

"Petrel just arrived from Iloilo. That place taken by our force Saturday and now occupied. No prisoners. No casualties on our side. Insurgents' loss not known, but believed to be slight. They attempted to burn town, but foreign property generally was saved by our force."

While no apprehension had been felt here as to General Miller's ability to capture the capital of the Visayan Federation, or anything else that was wanted in the Philippine archipelago, the reports of strong intrenchments which the natives had been constructing around the city led officials here to fear that the landing would be a bloodier affair than any of the battles at Manila. It was with great satisfaction, therefore, that Admiral Dewey's dispatch was received.

The fact that foreign interests in Iloilo are being satisfactorily guarded is another source of gratification to the administration. This forestalls criticisms or the danger of interference from any foreign power which has all along been a complication that had to be considered as a possibility.

The War Department has received the following from General Otis:

"One hundred and eighty officers and 1,800 men, Spanish prisoners of war, left port on 12th and 13th by steamers Reina Christina and Uruguay en route to Spain."

CROPS RUINED IN FLORIDA.

The Zero Mark Was Reached at Pensacola—Damage to Vegetation.

Atlanta, Ga., (Special.)—Telegraphic communication to Florida has been kept up spasmodically during the past two days, all wires being down south of Jacksonville.

Reports from Pensacola indicate that the coldest weather ever known has just passed over the northern part of Florida. The zero mark was reached at Pensacola. At De Funiak Springs it was 8 above. All communications east and south of this point is interrupted, and it is impossible to learn the exact damage done to fruit and vegetables.

Damage to oranges is believed to have been widespread. The loss to pineapples and oranges in the southern part of Florida is believed to be enormous.

Throughout Georgia the early vegetables have been killed and the peach crop and other fruits almost entirely destroyed.

Savannah, Ga., (Special.)—Letters were received from Florida telling of the direful effect of the freeze in that State. The orange growers' letters are recitals of ice-bound trees and fruit that is ruined by the cold. The price of Florida oranges advanced in one hour from the receipt of the Florida mail from $3 to $5 per box.

Crops about Savannah are a total loss. Early vegetation was blackened and killed by the freezing weather. The melting snow is adding to the freezing water that these plants have already received.

SEVERE IN TEXAS.

Blizzard is Said to be the Worst in the History of the State.

Dallas, Tex., (Special.)—Reports from all over North Texas are that the blizzard of Saturday and Sunday was the most severe in the history of the State. Loss of cattle in the Indian Territory and on the Panhandle ranges will likely be very large. The temperature has risen to about 15 degrees, and though it is still far below the freezing point, traffic of all kinds is moving regularly. Zero weather has been recorded all over North Texas. Snow has been on the ground here for seven days. This is the longest cold spell for fourteen years.

Houston, Tex., (Special.)—The thermometer has made a new record in South Texas, reaching 4 degrees above zero. The loss to live stock will be very heavy. Early vegetables are damaged to the amount of at least $1,000,000.

Waco, Tex., (Special.)—For the first time in its history Waco and vicinity has experienced zero weather. Sunday morning the mercury registered 7 below. Oats are ruined and wheat seriously injured. The Brazos river is frozen from bank to bank. Great damage has been done to live stock.

IMMIGRATION TO HAWAII.

Bill Extending All the Laws of the United States to the Islands.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—Senator Fairbanks, from the Senate Committee on Immigration, reported back to the Senate the bill extending the anti-contract labor laws of the United States to Hawaii, with amendments making the bill cover all immigration questions. The amendments specifically include the Chinese exclusion acts.

The bill was accompanied by a written report, in which the committee say:

"Since the passage of the joint resolution of annexation, there has been a decided impetus given to the importation of contract laborers into the islands by the sugar plantation owners. The committee is informed that each vessel from Asiatic countries is increasing the list of contract laborers, and unless some restrictive measure is adopted, the number must shortly be still further augmented. The joint resolution annexing the islands to the United States provided for the exclusion of Chinese.

"This provision the committee regards as inadequate, inasmuch as it does not provide for apprehending and deporting Chinese immigrants should they land in contravention of the terms of the joint resolution above mentioned."

LOCOMOTIVE IN A DITCH.

Two Men Killed and Eight Injured On South Carolina and Georgia Road.

Charleston, S. C., (Special.)—A construction engine was wrecked by the spreading of tracks on the South Carolina and Georgia Railroad, eleven miles from this city. Two men were killed and eight were injured.

The engine had gone out of the city with a crew of five men and carried five others, who were in the employ of the Long-Distance Telephone Company, now constructing lines between Charleston and Augusta, Ga. When eleven miles out the engine was running on a straight track at about 15 miles an hour, when the track spread and the engine was thrown into a ditch.

A SOUTHERN EARTHQUAKE.

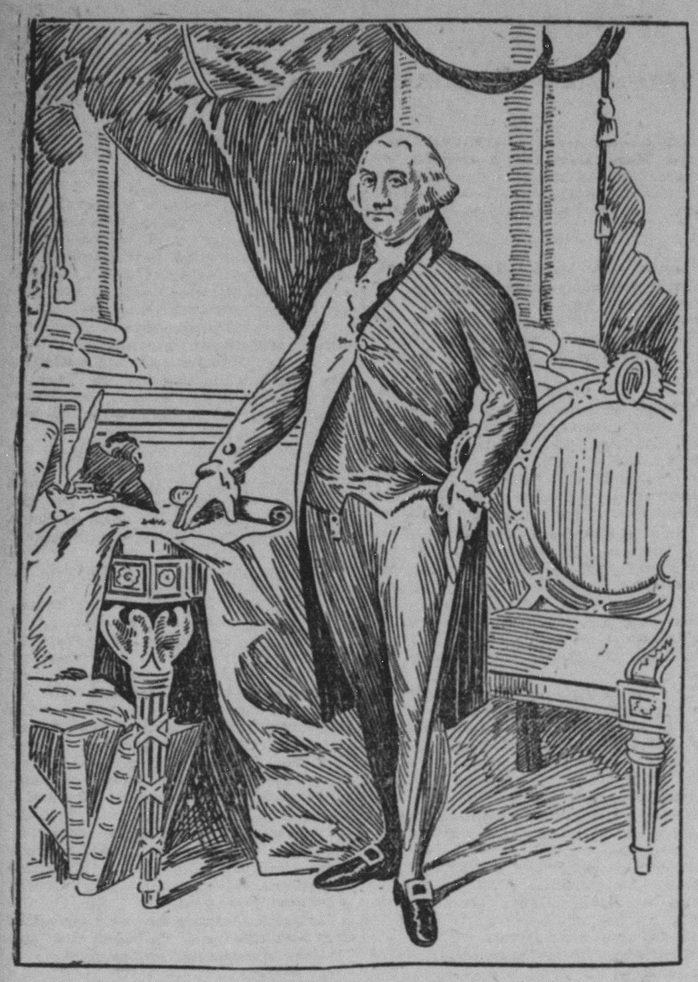
Shocks Felt in Several Towns of Virginia.

Danville, Va., (Special.)—Three distinct shocks of earthquake were felt here. The shocks were preceded and also followed by a rumbling sound as of distant cannon. Buildings were jostled, windows rattled and several chimneys were damaged.

Staunton, Va.—After 4 o'clock an earthquake was perceptibly felt here, and was so severe that many persons were aroused from their slumbers.

Lexington, Va.—A heavy seismic shock was felt about 4 o'clock in the morning.

THE BEST PORTRAIT OF GEORGE WASHINGTON.



Wright's Unidealized "Last Picture."

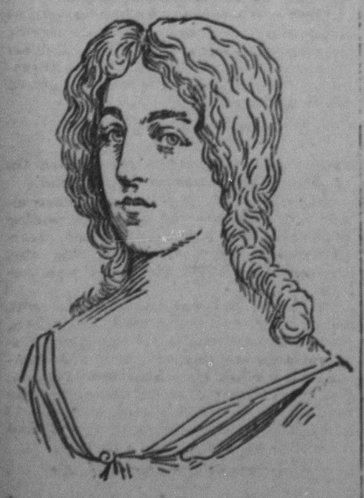
THE REAL GEORGE WASHINGTON

Hitherto Unpublished Traditions Gathered by Frank G. Carpenter.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., is full of unpublished traditions of George Washington. Mount Vernon is only nine miles from Alexandria, and Washington got the most of his supplies at the latter town. He came there to vote, and until a few years ago the little office in which he did business there still stood. It was at Alexandria that Washington met General Braddock, and with him started out on that disastrous campaign. His last review of troops were made from the steps of an Alexandria hotel about a year before his death.

From the traditions of Alexandria, and from many other sources, Frank G. Carpenter has tried to make up in his mind's eye a picture of George Washington as he really was. He was exceedingly tall, and when young quite slender. He had enormous hands and feet. His boots were No. 13, and his ordinary walking shoes No. 12. No one can look at the silk stockings which hang up in Mount Vernon and not realize that it took a big leg to fill them. He was a man of muscle.

During his service in the army he weighed 200 pounds, and was so strong that he could lift his tent with one hand, although it usually required the strength of two men to place it on the camp wagon, writes Mr. Carpenter. I mean, of course, when it was folded up and wrapped around the poles. Washington could hold a musket with one hand and fire it. He was a good shot and a good swordsman. The pictures of the father of our country



MARY WASHINGTON.
(A rare picture of the mother of Washington as a young girl.)

make you think that Washington was a brunette. His face is dark and sombre. The truth is, he had a skin like an Irish baby, and his hair was almost red. He had a broad chest, but not a full one.

His voice was not strong, and during his last days he had a hacking cough. His eyes were cold gray, and it is said that he seldom smiled, although there is reason to believe that he had considerable humor about him. His nose was prominent. He was particular as to his appearance and fastidious in dress. He wore plain clothes and always kept himself well shaven, acting as his own barber.

During the latter part of his life he wore false teeth. His teeth did not fit well and pushed out his lower lip.

Washington was an eminently fair man. He had a quick temper, but as a rule he kept it under control. Sometimes, however, it got the best of him. This was the case once in Alexandria.

One of the county officers told Mr. Carpenter the story as they stood on the second floor of the market-house in Alexandria and looked down at the open court within it, which is now filled with hundreds of booths where the farmers bring their products for sale on market days.

"It was on that spot," said the officer, "Washington was knocked down by Lieutenant Payne. Payne was a candidate for the Legislature against Fairfax of Alexandria. Washington supported Fairfax, and when he met Payne here he made a remark that Payne considered an insult, and Payne knocked him down. The story went like lightning through the town that Colonel Washington was killed, and some of the troops who were stationed at Alexandria rushed in and would have made short work of Payne had Washington not prevented them. He pointed to his black eye and told them that this was a personal matter, and that he knew how to handle it. Everyone thought that this meant a duel.

"The next day Payne got a note from Washington asking him to come to the hotel. He expected a duel, but went. Washington, however, was in an amicable mood. He felt that he had been in the wrong, and said: 'Mr. Payne, I was wrong yesterday, but if you have had sufficient satisfaction, let us be friends.' There was a decanter of wine and two glasses on the table, which Washington had ordered to smooth over the quarrel. The two drank together and became such strong friends after that that Payne was one of the pallbearers at Washington's funeral."

Everyone drank in the days of Washton, and the father of his country always had wines upon his table. I have nowhere seen it stated that he ever drank to excess.

George Washington was simple in his tastes, and during his youth he was an enormous eater, but was not particular as to what he had. He wanted plain food and plenty of it. During his later years he ate very little. His breakfast at Mount Vernon was of corn cakes, honey and tea, with possibly an egg, and after that he ate no more until dinner. He kept, however, a good table, and usually had friends with him.

As the years went on Washington's lands increased in value, and when he died he was one of the richest men of his time. He owned lands and stock and slaves, and his estates amounted to thousands of acres. He had houses in Alexandria and property in Washington. He had valuable lands near the present site of Pittsburg. Ho was throughout his life a money-maker, and I was told at Alexandria that when he was a boy he got $5 a day and upward for his surveying. He put his surplus money into lands, and an advertisement in a Baltimore paper of 1773 states that he had 20,000 acres of land for sale on the Ohio River. His will, which is now kept in the safe of the old courthouse at Fairfax, Va., gives a detailed statement of every article he possessed down to the calves and sheep. His personal estate was then put down at $532,000, and this included a vast amount of tobacco, large numbers of cattle, sheep and horses, nearly all of which he willed to his wife.

The account books which are kept at Washington in the State Department show that Washington was very careful about keeping a record of his expenditures. He put down everything, and among other items you see his losses at cards and at the horse races are frequent. The curious thing about his accounts is that there was almost always a deficiency at the end of the year which he could not account for. This made no difference, however, with his starting the new year with a fresh account, for one item at this time is as follows: "By cash, either lost, stolen or neglected to charge, 144 pounds, 8 shillings and 11 pence." In other words, he was short that year over $700.

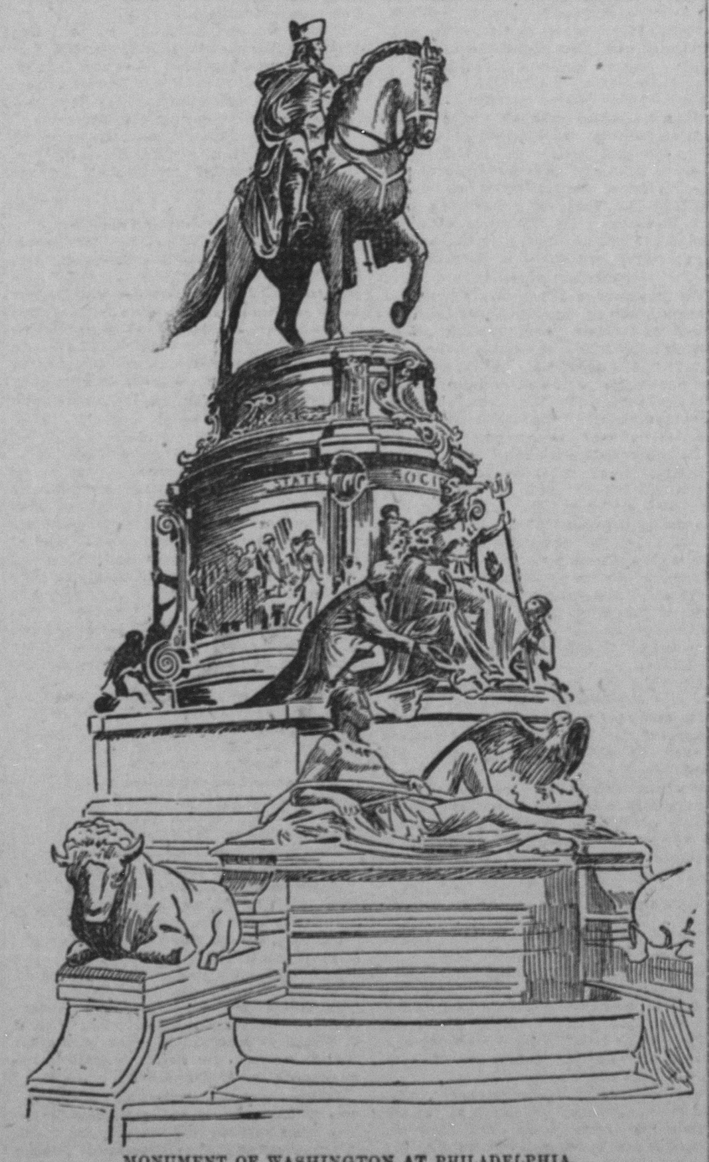
Through his letters now owned by the Government you see here and there correspondence which shows that he was very hard up at times. In 1785 he wrote that he could get no wheat on credit, and that he had no cash to pay for it. Three years later he urges a man to pay the $1000 which he owes him, and says he has put off the sheriff three times already, and that he needs this money to pay his taxes. He was not afraid to dun his debtors, and he is said to have been one of the shrewdest dealers among the planters of his time.

From the above it will be seen that Washington had by no means an easy life. He had many troubles outside of those connected with his estate. He had as many enemies as our leading politicians have to-day and he was accused of all kinds of crimes and misdemeanors. The Philadelphia Aurora charged him with having committed murder during his campaign with Braddock. Griswold, in his Republican court, states that an attempt was made to poison Washington when he was President.

When his birthday was first celebrated, in 1783, there was a great deal of criticism on the part of his enemies, and the Aurora, one of the opposition newspapers of Philadelphia, published long poems describing him as the worst of men. The House of Representatives was asked to adjourn for half an hour on February 22, 1796, to pay its respects to President Washington on the occasion of his birthday. This practice had been in vogue since Washington was first inaugurated. The House, however, refused to adjourn, on the ground that it was the duty of Congress to attend to legislative business and not to pay foolish compliments.

When Washington delivered his farewell address he was reviled by the opposite party.

Notwithstanding all this, the character of Washington shines brighter to-day than ever before. With his little weaknesses, which historians have done their best to hide, he is, taking him altogether, perhaps the greatest American our country has ever produced, and the false charges against him were but drops of moisture on the mirror of his fame, which time has long since washed away.



MONUMENT OF WASHINGTON AT PHILADELPHIA.

dent. The result was he was quite careful of his expenses, and would not tolerate extravagance. An instance of this kind occurred one day when he found the first shad of the season on his table. The President was very fond of fish, and when the shad was brought into the dining room his nostrils dilated as the savory odor struck them, and he asked:

"What fish is that?"

"A shad," replied the steward, excitedly; "a very fine shad. I knew your excellency was extravagantly fond of this fish, and was so fortunate as to procure this one in the market. It was the only one, sir, and the first of the season."

"But the price, man? The price? The price?" demanded Washington, sternly.

"Three — three — three dollars," stammered the steward.

"Take it away! Take it away!" said Washington. "It shall never be said that my table sets such an example of luxury and extravagance!"

And so the $3 fish was taken from the room, to be devoured by the servants.

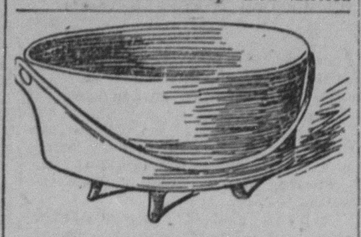
How He Would Fare.

If Washington were here to-day,
And truthful as he was, they say,
Ah, what a fix
He would be in if he'd essay
And try to make his honored way
In politics.

MARTHA WASHINGTON'S OVEN.

It Probably Has Baked Many a Biscuit For G. W.

C. L. Brainard, an Oak Park druggist, says the Chicago Inter-Ocean, while searching among some family heirlooms recently, found an oven which had once belonged to Martha Washington. In the same trunk was a letter which gave a history of the relic. The oven has the appearance of a kettle. It is a round iron pot, about six inches deep and thirteen



OVEN WHICH ONCE BELONGED TO MARTHA WASHINGTON.

inches in diameter. The sides of the kettle are black. Martha Washington gave the oven to a Mrs. Mary Denning, in 1778, in exchange for some knitting.

Mrs. Denning kept it until her death, in 1827, when it came into the possession of her daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Renshaw. During the war of 1812 Mrs. Denning, who was living in Brandywine Manor, Penn., buried the oven in her yard, with $300 in it. In 1840 Mrs. Renshaw exchanged the oven for some coal oil and tobacco to E. W. Wright, a storekeeper of Coatesville, Penn. Mrs. Wright kept it until her death, in 1878, when it was stored away with some other furniture and forgotten. C. L. Brainard, a grandson of the storekeeper, visited the old homestead and found the oven.

A George Washington Fish Story.

When the Revolutionary War closed Washington had plenty of land, but little money. He had exhausted his private fortune during the war, and he had to borrow enough to take him to New York to be inaugurated as Presi-

A MULE FORT.

Desperate Fight with Indians Behind the Bodies of Dead Ones.

Before the railroad connected San Francisco with Chicago, all freight was carried across the plains in large wagons, each capable of holding six or seven thousand pounds, and drawn by several yokes of oxen. The wagon box, as large as the sitting room of an ordinary house, was covered with two heavy canvas sheets to protect the freight from the rain. A train consisted of twenty-five wagons, each in charge of a driver, and all commanded by the wagon master, known in the language of the plains as the "bull-wagon boss." The teamster was called a "bull-whacker," and the whole train was a "bull-outfit." The wagon master was an autocrat, gifted not only with courage, but with that faculty for prompt, judicious action known as presence of mind. A story told by Buffolo Bill in "The Great Salt Lake Trail," shows how suddenly the call sometimes came for prompt action.

Lew Simpson was wagon master of two large trains which left Fort Laramie for Fort Leavenworth, and travelled fifteen miles apart. One morning Simpson, accompanied by Woods, the assistant wagon master, and young Cody, started from the rear train to overtake the head one. While riding on a big plateau they suddenly discovered a band of Indians charging down upon them.

Simpson, equal to the occasion, jumped from his mule, shot it dead, shot those of the two companions, and then jerked the bodies into a triangle. Behind this breastwork of mule flesh the three men, armed with rifles and revolvers, received the Indians. They swooped down, shooting arrows and yelling. Three fell dead at the white men's volley, and the Indians galloped out of range, as they had only two guns in their band.

Circling round and round the barricade, they shot their arrows. One struck Woods in the left shoulder and several lodged in the dead mules. Then they retired and held a council. The besieged reloaded their rifles and revolvers; Simpson pulled out the arrow from Woods's shoulder and put a large quid of tobacco on the wound. Then the Indians again charged. But a hot reception checked them and they rode off, leaving a dead brave and a horse.

Night came on and the Indians tried to burn the white men out of their breastworks by setting fire to the prairie. The grass was so short that the fire did not trouble them; but under cover of the smoke the Indians tried to approach close to the barricare. They failed to surprise the watchful men and abandoned the plan. In the morning they again charged, and the white men again "stood them off."

The Indians rode away half a mile, formed a circle around the breastwork, and each man, dismounting, sat down, as if to starve the besieged out. They had seen the advance train pass and thought the three men were trying to overtake it, being ignorant that another train was approaching.

At ten o'clock the anxious men heard the sharp reports of the big bullwhips, and in a few minutes the head wagon came slowly over the ridge and soon the whole outfit made its appearance.

Seeing the train, the Indians made a last charge; a volley sent them flying across the prairie. The teamsters rushed forward to assist, but when they reached the mule fort the redskins had disappeared. The teamsters admired the fort, praised the three men's pluck, and for days talked about Simpson's presence of mind in planning the defence.

The Size of Salmon.

How long salmon live is difficult to ascertain, as the rivers of Great Britain are so closely fished that very few are likely to attain any great age or size over twenty pounds. In Norway, where there is not such close fishing, salmon are caught weighing over fifty pounds, proving they must have made many annual trips to the sea. It has been proved by long-continued, careful markings that the grilse and salmon never mistake their own river, or that branch of it in which they are hatched; this shows remarkable instinct in this fish, as many rivers are long and have so many feeders. Though the salmon deposits so many thousands of ova, millions of ova and fry are destroyed; it is estimated that not one in a thousand reaches maturity. Their natural and gormandizing enemies the trout, the little bird called the water ouzel, and the merganser, or fish duck, all of which consume daily millions of ova and fry. It is, therefore, necessary to destroy these murderers of the salmon by every possible means in order to keep the rivers well stocked with salmon for sport and for fishery interests. Unless these voracious pests are religiously destroyed a very large percentage of the annual cost of artificial propogation of salmon is entirely wasted.

The Crocodile's Eggs.

The crocodile lays a large number of eggs, which are remarkably small for so large a reptile, being just a shade larger than those of the domestic duck. Its nest is a huge mound of long grass, leaves, reeds, flags and a kind of broad-leafed grass, built to the height of four or five feet, with a circumference of from thirty to forty feet, and always near water. The northern crocodile lays its eggs in January or February. Neither parent does any sitting. The eggs are deposited to the number of forty or fifty near the top of the mound, which looks just like an ordinary haycock. The rain and the hot sun create a great heat in the mound, which hatches the eggs.

All the Details.

Teacher—"What do you know about George Washington?"

Scholar—"His last words were, 'Let me die in peace.'"

Teacher—"Quite right—and what else do you know about him?"

Scholar—"He married a widow."

BIG BLIZZARD.

Greatest Storm Baltimore Has Ever Had.

BUSINESS PARALYZED.

Traffic on All the Steam Railroads Suspended—Futile Efforts to Keep the Tracks Clear of the Drifting Snow—Business Almost Suspended—Navigation Completely Ceased.

Baltimore has experienced the worst blizzard in its history—at least within the memory of living man.

The snowstorm that began Saturday night and continued with increasing intensity through Sunday reached the height of its fierceness Monday and raged all day, completely overwhelming city and State.

The snowfall for the twenty-four hours ending at 8 P. M. was 15.5 inches, making the total fall since February 5, 32.1 inches.

Business in Baltimore was practically at a standstill. Many stores were closed, and few persons were on the street who were not compelled to be out. These suffered greatly from the cold and the driving snow and a number were overcome. No fatalities were reported. The theatres were slimly attended. Few pupils were able to get to school and the schools will be closed for several days.

Street-car companies were unable to operate their lines. On a few lines cars struggled with snow drifts for a greater or less part of the day, but all were finally obliged to stop. Many business men were unable to get down town in the morning, and a number who did so were obliged to remain at hotels at night. The suburban sections were entirely cut off.

The railroads running out of Baltimore had similar experiences. Travel was practically suspended.

The mail service in Baltimore was at a standstill. One mail was received in the morning from the North. With this exception no mails were received or sent out. Postmaster Warfield tried to make two deliveries by carriers in the resident sections of the city. Four deliveries a day are generally made in these sections. In the business sections the deliveries by carriers were made as often as possible. The carriers had a hard time in making their rounds.

In Maryland the storm is reported as the worst ever experienced. A lack of supplies is probable at the Maryland Agricultural College. The heavy snowfall throughout the counties was badly drifted by heavy winds, and traffic on roads and railroads was almost entirely impracticable. Public and private schools were closed at Annapolis, which was isolated from the outside world except by telegraph and telephone.

Business was practically suspended in Washington and the street cars were unable to run. The commissioners sent an urgent appeal to Congress for an appropriation of $20,000 to remove ice and snow from the streets and $5,000 to clear a channel in the Potomac. Two thousand men will be given employment.

Delaware was blockaded, railroad trains being stalled in snowdrifts and farmers were unable to make use of the country roads.

A store roof fell from the weight of the snow in Petersburg, Va., and three men were injured, one of them probably seriously.

The whole South shivers, zero temperatures being reported in Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana and Kentucky, while Florida suffered with a freezing temperatere. Damage to the fruit crops is expected.

Philadelphia is locked in the worst blizzard in its weather history. Throughout Pennsylvania railroad traffic was almost entirely suspended.

Thousands of persons in New York are starving and a bread famine is threatened.

The water supply of Newark, N. J., was frozen up and a famine was caused.

GRANT DELAYED AT SUEZ.

Compelled to Wait for Fifty Members of Expedition Who Got Drunk.

Suez, (By Cable.)—The United States transport Grant has arrived here. Gen. Lawton had telegraphed the United States Consular Agent, A. W. Hayde, that fifty members of the expedition had deserted at Port Said, and would be brought to Suez by train.

A guard of Egyptian soldiers was marshaled in the depot to prevent their escape. But only two men appeared. These said that neither they nor any of the others wished to desert the expedition. They had gone ashore and got drunk, but were willing to return. The transport will wait for them here.

MORE TROOPS FOR OTIS.

Hospital-ship Relief to Carry 1,200 or More Men to Manila.

Newport News, Va., (Special.)—A number of soldiers who have been at the Josiah Simpson Hospital for some time left for New York, from which place they will go to Manila on the hospital ship Relief. Acting Hospital Steward Bingham is in charge of the detachment. The men from the hospital will be joined in New York by other soldiers, and it is expected that the Relief will carry from 1,200 to 1,500 men to join Gen. Otis' army.

Fireman Killed; Another Injured.

Montreal, (Special.)—Fire destroyed Hersch's grocery store, a branch of the Banque Ville Marie and two dwelling houses in Chaboilles Square. During the progress of the fire a wall fell out upon a ladder on which were Firemen Edward Smith and Joseph Mooney. Smith was instantly killed and Mooney probably fatally injured. The latter is a well-known professional runner. The property loss will not exceed $10,000.

Mother and Child Perished.

Big Rapids, Mich., (Special.)—The home of Anton Bader, located four miles northeast of Paris, burned, and his wife and two-year-old son perished in the flames. It is supposed the woman went back after once leaving the house to save some valuables and was overcome by smoke.

CABLE SPARKS.

The French parliamentary committee rejected the government's bill providing that all cases of trial revision be brought before the whole Court of Cassation instead of before the criminal section of the court, which is understood to be favorable to the Dreyfus case.

Queen Victoria's Speech at the opening of Parliament will foreshadow a change in Great Britain's law regarding anarchists.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has been elected liberal leader in the British Parliament, to succeed Sir William Vernon Harcourt.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Feb. 23

THE RACKET.

7-9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

RACKET STORE NEWS

Duncan Department Store,

West Fourth street, Williamsport.

The addition of Room No. 7, (2000 square feet floor space) to this store and the big and famous Duncan Department Store at Williamsport, makes another long step forward in the progress of The Racket—and every step taken in the way of improvement has been appreciated by my customers, and a benefit to them as well as the business.

JUST IN

Entire new line of Silks. Taffetas, in plain, plaids and stripes, beautiful effects, exclusive designs. China and Wash Silks, plaids and checks. Liberty Satin, the new Taffetines and Linings.

WASH GOODS.

F. D. Welts, Toile Du Nord and Everett Ginghams.

Delineator, sheets and patterns for March, early Spring ideas.

G. R. Spigelmyer.

DURING the next few weeks you will find unusual reductions in many prices. It will be profitable for you to visit us.

Wolf & Crawford.

Thomas Burnside Dies in Paris.

Thomas Burnside, a grandson of the late Senator Simon Cameron, of this state, died in Paris on the evening of 14 inst. He was a son of Hon. James Burnside, of Bellefonte, who was killed by being thrown from a buggy in a run-off, within two squares of his residence, about 35 years ago.

Thomas had been prominent in social and newspaper circles in Chicago, went to Europe ten years ago and married an English actress. The deceased lived in London for several years where he was a leading spirit in the Savage club, but he had latterly resided in Paris. He was a brother of Cameron Burnside, formerly of Bellefonte.

Recent Mifflin County Deaths.

Allensville, J. S. Barr, aged 71 years.

Lewistown, widow of Geo. Carney, in her 84 year.

Milroy, Tressie, daughter of C. C. Longwell, in her 3d month.

McVeytown, W. A. Moore, age 95.

Wagner, H. A. Moodie, age 60 y.

Hormingford, Mary Nofsinger, aged 75 years.

Belleville, Rachael Renno, age 82 y.

Lewistown, H. J. Walters, in his 78 year.

Milroy, Wm. Worral, age 64 years.

Belleville, widow of Yost Yoder, age 82 years.

Menno, widow of Jonas Yoder, aged 70 years.

Recent Union County Deaths.

Centreville, Mary J. Sampsel, in her 59 year.

Centreville, Ester, wife of Joseph Koon, aged 55 years.

Glen Iron, Harrison Bingman, aged 75 years.

Mifflinburg, the widow of Leander Williams, aged 66 years.

West Buffalo, John Culp, in his 93 year.

Stroke of Panalysis.

Catharine, the aged widow of Adam Nerhood, who makes her home with her son George on Hoffer street, had a paralytic stroke on Tuesday, and has lost all control of one side of her body.

THE BORO ELECTION.

The Republicans Elect W. O. Rearick for School Director.

The boro election passed off with a great deal of quiet animation. Every vote was polled except about 15 absentees. The Democratic vote was 93 and the Republican vote 31, as the result on inspectors shows. The Democratic nominees were elected excepting one of the school directors on account of some citizens charging it was a set-up, causing a ripple on all sides and was heavily set down on in the interest of harmony in school affairs. The fight was an interesting one and all interest was centered on the schools. The Republicans succeeded in re-electing W. O. Rearick to the board by a vote of 69 to 61 over S. W. Smith, through dissatisfaction in the Democratic party.

The following is the result:

Judge: John Krumbine d, 96, Aaron Thomas r, 30.

Inspectors: Daniel O. Stover d, 93. A. P. Krape r, 31; both elected.

School directors: Jer. Miller d, 1y, 67; C. J. Shaffer r, 1y, 56. S. W. Smith d, 3y, 61, W. O. Rearick r, 69, 3y., H. G. Strohmeier d, 107, 3y., H. I. Wise r, 16, 3y.

Council: W. H. Bartholmew d, 92, 1y., Geo. Mowery, r, 28; C. W. Luse d, 93, 3y., J. G. Dauberman d, 98, 3y., John Puff d, 94, 3y., W. A. Odenkirk r, 29, 3y., W. A. Jacobs r, 22, 3 y., W. J. Smith r, 27, 3y.

Overseers: W. B. Garis d, 79; J. S. Boal r, 43.

Treasurer: J. M. Goodhart d, 91, J. O. Deininger r, 29.

Auditor: F. M. Crawford d, 96, W. D. Shoop r., 26.

Constable: W. H. Runkle, sr, 94, R. A. Krape r, 25.

High constable: John O. Geary d, 89, John Showers r, 34.

Four Children Burned to Death.

Late last Thursday night the home of Frank Carson, a woodsman, at Huntley's lumber camp, near Medix Run, Elk county, was destroyed by fire, and four of his children, ranging in age from two to twelve years, met death in the flames. The father was absent, and the mother and five children were alone. Mrs. Carson was awakened by the flames, and with her small baby in her arms escaped through a window, leaving the other children, three boys and a girl, in their beds. Her screams attracted neighbors, who got out one boy, but he was so badly burned that he soon died. The remaining three could be seen and their cries heard, but it was impossible to reach them.

Horse Sale.

Uplinger & Meyer's horse sale at Runkle's hotel Saturday brought a great many into town from all parts of the county. Owing to the blizzard the horses did not arrive at Centre Hall until Saturday morning, being detained two days getting through the Pittsburg yards. Nineteen horses were in the lot, and they were considered the finest selection yet offered in these parts. Those sold brought prices near and over the hundred mark. Owing to the uncertainty of the horses arriving for the sale kept many away.

Missionary Tea.

A Missionary Tea will be given by the ladies of Boalsburg, in the Presbyterian church at that place, on Monday evening, Feb. 28. An interesting lecture will be delivered during the evening by Miss Cunningham, who has lately returned from China, after which the ladies will serve a lunch, consisting of coffee, tea and cake. A silver offering of ten cents will be taken at the door.

Horses Up.

At the sale of western horses in Bellefonte, Thursday, 16, there was a large attendance. The bidding was brisk and prices knocked off at higher than of late years. Demus Lose, of near Woodward, attended wanting to buy three blacks, but the horses that would have suited him were bid up to $135 and $145, so he concluded to try his luck at some other sale.

Bellefonte Election.

D. F. Fortney was re-elected school director by one of the largest majorities. Bravo!

The Republicans elected C. F. Cook, treasurer; elected H. B. Pontius auditor, three of the four councilmen and two of the three school directors. The Democrats elected John Trafford poor overseer.

Snow Thaws.

The freeze-up was suddenly followed by the break-up, and the great body of snow on the ground by close of last week and beginning of this, had a water bottom. If the thaw continues big and damaging floods may be the result.

Next Topic for Discussion.

Now that the election has passed and the result known, the next topic to be discussed will be the auditor's report of the boro's expenditures during the last year.

Paul Perry, of Columbus, Ga., suffered agony for thirty years, and then cured his Piles by using De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve. It heals injuries and skin diseases like magic; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

Death of Henry Beck.

Henry Beck died at his home at Pittsburg on Wednesday last. His body was brought to Bellefonte and taken to the home of his brother-in-law, George Smith, from which place the funeral took place. Mr. Beck was at one time a well known resident of Centre county. He was a native of Clinton county, having spent his early life in agricultural pursuits. For some time he was engaged in the mercantile business at Zion and was appointed commissioner's clerk, January 3rd, 1877, serving until January, 1882. Several times before and after that time he was a prominent aspirant for county treasurer. From Bellefonte he moved to Madisonburg, where he ran a general store for some time, returning to reside in Bellefonte until the family moved to Pittsburg last fall. He is survived by his widow and four sons: Lyman, Charles, Harry and Joseph.

How It Was in Washington.

S. M. Leitzel, of the government signal service at Washington, a son of Martin Leitzel, formerly of Potters Mills, in a letter of 19 inst., says:

"Only one line of street cars in this city able to give service during the last three days. To-day the drifts were pretty well shoveled out and business is being resumed.

"Coal sold as high as 60 cents per bushel and dealers would deliver only four bushels to a customer. Many of the streets had the appearance of the pike between Old Fort and Centre Hill after hard drifting snows—35 inches of snow in this "Sunny Southern" city, with 30 to 70 miles of wind per hour puts us in the same class with Montana, and the oldest inhabitant is completely nonplussed. This snow storm set in Saturday evening, after the thermometer registered 15° below zero in the morning and we then had about 15 inches of snow on the ground."

Real Estate Transfers.

Mrs. Mary Weaver, of Woodward, sold her residence to John Orndorf. Price $850.

D. C. Keller sold his house and lot in Centre Hall, to Mrs. M. A. Rearick of Spring Mills, for $1500. Her son, Will, the foundryman, is to occupy it next spring.

The Joseph Shirk farm, near Tusseyville, was knocked off at public sale last Saturday, to Wm. Neff, 130 acres, $4652.

Lydia Neidigh et al to J. P. Pillsbury, jr., lot in State College, $350.

Annie Waite et al to H. B. Waite, tract in Halfmoon, $5560.

Caroline Musser et al to H. E. Zerby, tracts of land in Gregg, twp.

Wm. Raymond et ux to Drucilla C. W. Hess, lot in Harris tp,

On the Sick List.

We regret to learn that our friend Green Decker, of Georges valley, has a serious attack of pneumonia.

Sam'l Martin, of Nittany, is reported quite ill.

Our fellow townsman, A. A. Kerlin is on the sick list and has not been out for over a week.

Our old friend, Wm. Shaffer, of Zion, has a severe attack of grip.

Mrs. John Wolf, of near Rebersburg, is quite ill.

M. B. Richard, one of Centre Hall's most estimable citizens, is too ill to leave the house.

Mrs. J. K. Hosterman, of Miles, is quite ill.

Death of a Child.

Joseph Franklin, the eight-months-old son of Mr. and Mrs. George Mowery died on Sunday night after an illness of several weeks, from an abcess formed in the head. The funeral took place on Wednesday morning. Interment was made in the Lutheran cemetery at Pleasant Gap. The bereaved parents desire to extend their thanks through the REPORTER to friends and neighbors who so kindly rendered them assistance.

Hit by an Engine.

John Miller, son of Rev. J. K. Miller, dec'd, formerly of this place, is improving from the serious injuries received in being struck by an engine near Johnstown, a short time ago; his left arm was crushed and right shoulder bone broken.

Liquor Licenses.

Forty-two applications have been filed for license, two of which are for distilling, one wholesale brewer, eight wholesaling beer, one for the wholesaling of liquor, and the balance are for tavern licenses. Last year there were but thirty-seven licenses granted.

Summer Schools.

Prof. B. M. Wagenseller and Miss Anna Bartholomew will both open terms of subscription schools in the boro at the close of the regular term.

Hanged by the Halter.

A few mornings ago Perry Lose found his horse dead in the stable, having been choked to death by hanging in the halter.

The smallest things may exert the greatest influence. De Witt's Little Early Risers are unequaled for overcoming constipation and liver troubles. Small pill, best pill, safe pill; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

LIVELY FIGHTS ON CONSTABLE.

Potter and Gregg Townships Had Fun Out of the Ordinary.

In the township there was a lively three cornered fight for constable, and the contest was close. Philip Frank, the regular Demscratic nominee won by a close margin. The entire Democratic ticket was elected.

N. P:—Judge of Election, David W. Bradford; Inspectors, Korman Spicher, Jas. A. Wert; Reg. Assessor, Geo. W. Koch. S. P:—Judge of Election, C. W. Swartz; Inspectors, W. W. Bible, H. F. Musser; Reg. Assessor, W. W. Royer. School Directors, Geo. H. Emerick, Adam Heckman; Overseer of Poor, Jas. M. Moyer; Supervisors, John C. Kuhn, Adam Krumrine; Auditor, David A. Keller; Town Clerk, John A. Heckman; Constable, Philip Frank.

Gregg Township.

Gregg township had a lively three cornered fight on constable, but the Democrats pulled their entire ticket through with the exception of Elmer Boob, who was defeated for school director by Wm. Allison. The following were elected:

N. P—Judge of Election, J. P. Grove Inspectors, Jas. W. Rupp, H. B. Hough; Reg. Assessor, J. F. Waugh. E. P:—Judge of Election, H. H. Rachau; Inspectors, Samuel Ulrich, C. J. Bartges; Reg. Assessor, W. T. Frederick. W. P.—Judge of Election, Thos. B. Jamison; Inspectors, Rob't Smith, R. D. Runkle; Reg. Assessor, Frank Ripka; School Directo s, W. M. Allison, Jno. F. Hagen; Overseer of Poor, Emanuel Eungart; Supervisors, Andrew Corman, J. M. Heckman; Justice of Peace, M. L. Rishel; Auditor, John W. Shook; Town Clerk, Geo. Breon; Constable, Reuben Kline.

Millheim Borough.

Judge of Election, N. A. Auman; Inspectors, Peter Shires, J. C. Keen; Town Council, Henry Brown, C. H. Morris, C. W. Hartman; School Directors, Lambert Noll, J. P. Condo; Overseer of Poor, J. H. Auman; Auditor, M. C. Gephart; Constable, P. P. Leitzell; High Constable, Perry Confer; Justice of Peace, D. L. Zerby.

Miles Township.

W. P.—Judge of Election, U. S. Shaffer; Inspectors, F. F. Heckman, S. K. Faust; Reg. Assessor, A. L. Rachau. M. P.—Judge of Election, Aaron Kreamer; Inspectors, Wm. Hubler, Serene Harry; Reg. Assessor, L. B. Frank. E. P.—Judge of Election, Thos. F. Brumgard and O. H. Wolf tie; Inspectors, E. G. Hosterman, Henry Wohlfert; Reg. Assessor, Henry Gilbert; School Directors, S. H. Miller, B. F. Miller; Overseer of Poor, J. K. Hosterman; Supervisors, James Miller, J. W. Snyder; Auditor, John Zeigler; Town Clerk, W. H. Heckman; Constable, Geo. B. Winters.

Haines Township.

E. P. Judge of Election, N. Lose; Inspectors, Samuel Williams, Charles Zimmerman; Reg. Assessor, L. K. Dennis. W. P. Judge of Election, John C. Stover; Inspectors, Wilson Haines, John D. Hess; Reg. Assessor, Clymer H. Stover; School Directors, J. H. Wagner, C. W. Wolf; Overseer of Poor, J. J. Orndorf; Supervisors, F. H. Winkleblech, D F. Corman; Auditor, W. F. Winkleblech; Town Clerk, Earnest Stover; Constable, C. W. Wyle; Justice of Peace, Henry K. Somers.

College Township.

Judge of Election, Henry Etters; Inspectors, John Lucas, D. H. Bottorf; School Directors, I. J. Dreese, tie—Austin Dale and Wallace Musser; Overseer of Poor, J. E. Bathgate; Supervisors, J. J. Tressler, Samuel Ralston; Auditor, Geo. Keller; Town Clerk, Wm. Thompson; Constable, Jas. Ray; Treasurer, Cornelius Dale; Justice of Peace, Isaac Armstrong.

Harris Township.

Judge of Election Michael Hess; Inspectors, David Bohn, Frank Allen; School Directors, 3 years—P. F. Ishler, J. L. Tressler; 1 year—D. Thomas; Overseer of Poor, John Hook; Supervisors, Ezra Tressler, Alex Kuhn; Auditor, J. N. Dinges; Town Clerk, Adam Zeigler; Constable Alfred Osman.

Penn Township

Judge of Elections, Jerry Rishell; Inspectors, J. B. Rishell, Henry C. Kling; Overseer of Poor, B. F. Frankenbarger, reelected; Justice of the Peace, I. S. Meyer; Constable, D. B. Geary, reelected; School Directors, J. W. Meyer, reelected, E. C. Zerby; Supervisors, W. W. Vonada, G. J. Meyer; Auditor, Percival Tharp, reelected; Town Clerk, A. L. Auman, reelected.

No Peaches—Buds Frozen.

The peach crop is in a bad way, and one Delaware grower sells chances on 2000 trees for $5.

The owners of peach orchards in Penns valley and other parts of the county, inform the Reporter that an examination shows that all peach buds are frozen in some cases the freeze also killed the trees.

Public Sale.

Mrs. N. Benner will have public sale of personal property at her residence, south of Old Fort, on Thursday, March 23.

Coughing injures and inflames sore lungs. One Minute Cough Cure loosens the cold, allays coughing and heals quickly. The best cough cure for children; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

MEN AND BOYS WANTED

To Wear Our Overalls.

586 Pair Men and Boys O'Alls

You may think it a good many pair O'Alls for a country store to carry at one time, but we will tell you why we have so many. A large notion house wrote us the following letter:

"To close out before stock-taking we will sell you our odds and ends in O'Alls which wholesaled from $4.50 to $8.00 doz. at $—— per doz. Let us know at once whether you can use them."

Our answer was, Yes! send them on. This lot amounted to 23⅓ doz., including a few working and hunting coats. We are now prepared to offer you most any kind or size you may want at prices to "beat the band."

Our prices on Men's O'Alls are 25c, 35c, 39c, 44c, 45c, 48c and 58c.
Boys' O'Alls, 19c, 24c and 44c.
Coats, 39c, worth every cent of 50c.
Hunting Coats, 48c, worth 75c, just as useful in fishing as hunting.

Ask any merchant in the valley how much he wants for a pair of Haas & Snyder Hickory Stripe, or Boys' Blue Denim Bib O'Alls, and the majority will say 50c. We will say 44c. There are none better made and they are superior to many.

Farmers making public sale and needing Tin Cups, Coffee, etc., will do well to get our prices before buying.

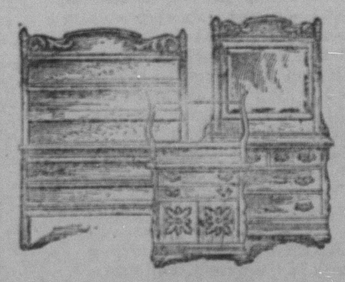
How can you afford to pay more when you can buy groceries at the following prices:

Arbuckles or Lion Coffee	11c
2 lb. pack Seuli's Golden Blend Coffee	22c
Fancy Loose Rio Coffee	16c
No 1 Chocolate, per lb	24c
Baker's Chocolate, per lb	39c
1 lb. box Vision Baking Powder	7c
1 lb. box Swartz's Baking Powder, guaranteed good	9c
1 lb box Globe Baking Powder, 5 ft. Step Ladder free	50c
1 lb. pack Dixie Baking Soda	6c
1 lb. pack Arm and Hammer Baking Soda	8c
2 lb. box Caustic Soda	9c., 3 for 25c
Banner Lye	10c
1 lb. Elastic Starch	10c
1 lb. pack Corn Starch	4c., 4 for 15c
Best Ground Pepper, wholesale price now 14½c, sell you any amount at	15c
Genuine Buttermilk Soap	20c box 3 pieces
A regular 15c 3 piece box good Toilet Soap	12c
Old Black Joe Tar Soap	4c, 4 pieces 15c
12 pieces or 120 oz good Laundry Soap	20c

No doubt you have grown so used to hearing or reading of our low prices that these do not surprise you, but we have confidence in them, therefore we are not afraid to post them plainly.

S. M. SWARTZ,
TUSSEYVILLE, - - PA.

WE CARRY
The Largest Stock of Furniture
In Penns Valley
to select from
...AT LESS MONEY...
Than can be bought elsewhere.



We pay the toll or car fare for every Suit sold.

JOHN SMITH & BRO.,
9-30 Spring Mills.

See the New Mottled Granite Ware.

Carpets woven in one piece—newest designs—called Pro Brussel.

Druggetts and Art Squares.

On an average new goods every day. Don't come here for old stock. New and modern goods at much less than old stock.

Garman's Store.

Bellefonte, - - Pa.

A poultry regulartor, guaranteed egg producer and cures disease. Purely vegetable. Never fails to give good results. 26 oz. for 25c.

Pratt's Animal Regulator

For horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, used in large quantities at this season of the year. Satisfaction guaranteed.

A full stock of coal on hand.

G. H. LONG,
Spring Mills, - - Pa.

To Our Friends and Patrons.

Before you send your money out of the county to some mail order house, or buy a bill of goods from some traveling groceryman or dry goods peddler that claims to be selling goods at retail at wholesale prices, come in and see us and bring a list of the goods you want, and see if we cannot sell you the same as cheap or cheaper for spot cash than they will, and at the same time you will be sure of getting nothing but reliable goods.

H. F. Rossman,
SPRING MILLS.

$ $ SAVED!

It Is No...
Humbug!

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT

from prices on Furniture during January and February.

W. R. BRACHBILL,
'Phone 1203. - - - - Bellefonte, Pa.